The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,995—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	„	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd December, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Cocomada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th December, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th December, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th Nov., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 12th, on the 1st of *each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	Including Wines
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half Fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large Fore and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

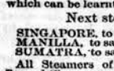
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL .... Sailing about 16th Dec.
S.S. WISTOW HALL ..... do. 31st Dec.
S.S. RYDALL HALL ..... do. 15th Jan.
S.S. SPEKE HALL ..... do. 29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons. H.P.	Nom'l.	
S.S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300 400	4th Dec.	
S.S. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272 486	8th do.	
S.S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289 500	22nd do.	
S.S. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623 424	5th Jan.	
S.S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050 421	19th do.	
S.S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060 400	6th Feb.	

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. HISPANIA ..... James Laird ..... 3300 400 about 4th Dec.
S.S. INDIA ..... Thos H. Read .. 2289 500 ..... 22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA DIRECT.

S.S. MACEDONIA .. Thos Martin .. 2272 486 ..... 8th Dec.
S.S. ASSYRIA ..... Thos J. Knox .... 1623 424 ..... 5th Jan.
S.S. OLYMPIA ..... John Lang .... 2050 421 ..... 19th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
Liverpool ..... „ 500
Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2363	400	W. H. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „
				1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	E. Stewart	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	E. Stewart	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.
RAVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	17th „
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	31st „
				1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	11th Jan.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000
1st Class. 2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) 150 75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do) 450 255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 8TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIAN, Captain G. Doxeich, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th December, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov 29, 1880

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-8 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 10 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & (Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£995,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate, glass and parcel-gilt ware, an excellent English eight day clock by James McCabe, table ornaments, a handsome light English-built landau by Thrupp and Maberly, with fast trotting horse and harness complete, a brougham with a horse and harness complete, 2 Ahmedabad worked silk sarris embroidered iron-gail cob, a double door iron safe by Wither and Sons, of London, a perambulator, &c., at Khetwady, leading to the road near Parsee Cama Baugh.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed by the Executor of the late Shaik Sulliman Bin Ali, deceased, formerly the Vizier of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on SATURDAY, the 4th December, sale to commence at 1 p. m., the whole of the valuable household furniture, &c., and of the deceased gentlemen, comprising blackwood circular pier, sofa, writing, dining and other tables, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, teapoys, drawing-room, easy and other chairs, sideboard, screens, bedsteads, wardrobes, presses, chest-of-drawers, a mahogany square pianoforte, an excellent English eight day clock by JamesMcCabe, Royal Exchange, London, 12 and 6 lights chandeliers, pierglass, in gilt frames, carpets, very handsome and rich table ornaments, pictures, kerosine oil hanging lamps, &c.

AT 3 P. M.

An excellent English-built light landau by Thrupp and Maberly, with handsome fast trotting chestnut horse and harness complete, &c., a brougham with a horse and harness, complete.

The property is on view from WEDNESDAY.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab gelding.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 6th December, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard in excellent order and almost as good as new, a first-rate full-sized mahogany billiard table by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, spare cushions, and a new spare cloth, oil paintings, water colour drawings and sketches of local views and places of interest in the neighbourhood, oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, a large number of valuable bronzes, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 60, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, bronze and China vases, &c., &c., the property of Alfred Hayls, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tudor Company's Ice House, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, a handsome Victoria phæton, a handsome English-built mail-phæton, a pair of fast-trotting chesnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. H. Ives, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 30th Nov., 1880.

NO. 3621—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to PUBLISH for general information the subjoined LETTER from the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Legislative Department, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Bombay, No. 1260, dated 18th November, 1880, and to invite the attention of all public bodies and associations thereto.

"I am directed to request that you will be so good as to cause it to be made known to all public bodies and associations in the habit of addressing petitions and memorials to this Department, regarding measures pending in the Council of the Governor-General, that such documents, when sent in print, should be printed on foolscap size paper, and that a large number of spare copies (80, if available) should be sent, as otherwise they have to be re-printed before being circulated to the Members of Council."

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CONCERT
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
THIS EVENING AT 9 P. M.
BALCONY, Re. 1.
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.

APOLLO GARDENS.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
BAND WILL PLAY AT 6 THIS EVENING.
ADMISSION FREE.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 137th monthly instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1880.

NOTICE.

THE MADRAS FAIR

WILL be held in the People's Park from WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1880, to SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1881, inclusive. The Committee are prepared to allot sites for shows, booths, &c., on application to the undersigned.

R. J. BALDREY,
P. VIJIARUNGA MUDALIYAR,
Honorary Secretaries.
People's Park, Madras, 22nd November, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.
Remittances effected at once by Telegraphic Advice.
Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.
Current Accounts opened.
Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.
Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2*s* per rupee.
Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.
Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.
Particulars on application, personally by or letter.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION.

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Disease arising through any cause.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and female and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Codliver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 19.)

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.

SUEZ BAY—LIGHTS AT PORT IBRAHIM.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 9, issued from this Department on 7th August, 1880, the Controller General of Egyptian Light-houses at Alexandria points out that the information therein contained—which was re-printed from the Notice to Mariners No. III, issued by the British Hydrographic Office, on 5th July, 1880—is inexact in some particulars. The following revised information is therefore published :—

1. Two floating light-buoys painted black are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour, from which lights may be exhibited on application at the Port Office. *red* on the northern side of the channel ; *green* on the southern side.

2. A fixed *red* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head ; a fixed *green* light, from the extremity of the south mole head.

3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering Port Ibrahim—the *red* lights are left on the port hand, the *green* lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

BUOYAGE.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to Port Ibrahim, 368 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a line with the red lights, the southern buoy in a line with the green lights.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th Nov., 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2523, 84, 757, 233 and 734.
" Sailing directions ; Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 36.
" Light List for 1880.

Indian Marine Survey Light List for 1880 ; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE, BOMBAY ARSENAL, up to 24th January, 1881, for the supply of ARMY TENTS to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1881, up to the 31st March, 1883.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of one rupee, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), in the neighbourhood, oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, a large number of valuable bronzes, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 60, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, bronze and China vases, &c., &c., the property of Alfred Hayls, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tudor Company's Ice House, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, a handsome Victoria phæton, a handsome English-built mail-phæton, a pair of fast-trotting chesnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. H. Ives, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure, light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price...	Rs. 17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean-drinking Sherry...	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use...	27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired... ...	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness...	30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines...	38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

SUPERIOR FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate... ... ...per dozen	32 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit...	29 0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit...	25 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SONGS BY MONICA.

O! TARRY Thou the Lord's Leisure. *(Sacred.)* Compass, C. to F	Re. 1 4
The Harvest Prayer. *(Sacred).* Compass, B. to E	„ 1 8
I Know a Little Garden Close. Compass, B. to F. Works from Morris's Life and Death of Jason	„ 1 8
The Happy Princess. Compass, D. to F. Words from Tennyson's "Day-dream"	„ 1 8
Between Me and Thee. Compass, B. to G	„ 1 8
Little Scalskin. Compass, B. to E.	„ 1 8
The Song of an Indian Waterfall (Gairsapa). Compass, E. to F	„ 1 4

The above can be obtained from

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.
GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.
JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.
READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

SOCKS! SOCKS!!
COTTON, MERINO, SILK, &c.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

COTTON SOCKS,
Double Feet and Hells.

	Per doz.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, Undressed..	Rs. 10 0
Superfine Cotton, Dressed..	13 0
Extra Superfine ; a most durable and comfortable Sock	18 0
Fine Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	15 0
Superfine do. do.	25 0
Extra Superfine ; a most perfect Sock, thin and very elastic, the best obtainable	30 0
Fine Lisle Thread, very thin and cool ; nice assortment of Fancy Stripes	26 0
Superfine Lisle Thread, several special designs for wear with Dress Shoes	32 0
Coloured Cotton, Light or Dark Ground, Fancy Stripes	14 0
Superfine Cotton, Medium Drab Ground, Fancy Stripes	16 0
Plain Fawn, a useful and Pretty Sock	16 0
Superfine Drab, Dark Brown, Mottled Stripes ; a very nice finished Sock	18 0
Superfine, Crimson and White Mixed Marble	19 0
Extra Superfine, Turkey Red, a beautifully finished Sock, suitable for dress, &c.	24 0
Extra Superfine, Rich Silk Side Clocks	30 0
Extra Superfine, Navy Blue, Red, White, and Gold Ribbed Fronts	26 0
Extra Superfine, Turkey Red, Dark Marble Grounds, Blue or White Stripes	26 0
Superfine Cotton Balbriggan Finish ; a splendid Sock, Rich Plain Drab, Fawn and Brown, extra long Tops, very soft and elastic	30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, in Brown, Drab or Grey Shades, with fine ribbed Tops..	6 0
Stout Hand-Knit Ribbed, in a variety of Heather Mixtures, per pair..	6 0

MERINO SOCKS.

	Per dozen.
Plain Fawn Merino ; a soft and durable Sock ..	Rs. 21 0
Superfine Merino, Drab, Brown, or Fawn ; a most comfortable Sock, soft and shrinkless	23 0
Extra Superfine Merino, Light Drab or Lavender, perfectly fast colour, thin and elastic	25 0
Superfine Fawn Merino, neat Red, Blue, or Brown Stripes, thin Texture	21 0
Extra Superfine Lavender Merino, Fancy Blue and Red Marble Stripes, manufactured from the best Saxony Wool, the most comfortable and perfect Sock made..	28 0
The same make, Plain Brown, Narrow Dark Blue Marble Stripes	28 0
Extra Superfine Drab Merino, neat Stripes, perfectly fast colour	30 0
Fine Drab Merino, with Red, Blue, or White, richly embroidered silk Clocks	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Merino, Plain Brown, very soft and elastic	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Cashmere, Plain Drab and Slate Shades, soft elastic and perfect fitting ..	28 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lamb's Wool, Pure Undyed Yarn, highly recommended for Sportsmen or district wear, a capital Sock for the marsh ..	20 0
Stout Hand-Knit Ribbed Socks, in a variety of Shades, recommended for hard wear, per pair..	3 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Rich Black Silk, with self-embroidered side Clocks, per pair	8 8
Super Black Silk ; with Red, Blue, White, or Buff rich embroidered side Clocks, per pair	9 0
Superfine Fancy Striped Silk ; a fine assortment of the newest and latest designs, with extra long double Tops, per pair	10 0
Extra Superfine Navy Blue Silk, Rich Embroidered Fronts, Striped White, Blue, and Red, per pair	12 0

Our Illustrated Catalogues on application.

HOAR & CO. —HOSIERS.— BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

	Rs. a.
Straduarius	.. 80 0
Guenarius	.. 75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	.. 100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood case, complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete	.. 150 0
Violin strings, per set	.. 5 0
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45, and	.. 10 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and	.. 6 0
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin ..	

BANJOS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 100⅛, and French Rentes at 119; but Enfaced Rupee Paper was ⅛ higher at 81 for Fours and 88⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

A withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but the money market remains apparently unaltered.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged, Linseed is quieter, Calcutta, to arrive, being 6d. per quarter lower by Canal and 3d. by Cape. Wheat in London is quoted 6d. per quarter lower, but in Liverpool prices are unaltered at 9s. 9d. per cental for best White and 9s. for No. 2, these being the figures we suggested as correct a fortnight ago when Reuter gave 9s. 8d. and 9s. 9d. respectively.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues firm, but prices for goods are the same as on Friday last, although Twist is given ⅛d. per lb. higher. Private messages quote higher rates, and moreover add that manufacturers are all well engaged for the next two months.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, Reuter says, closed in favour of buyers, the day's sales bring estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. In spot quotations no alteration is made, but futures are 1-32d. lower for this month and 1-16d. for March-April delivery. In New York yesterday ready Mid Uplands were still unchanged at 12 cents, but February shipment had advanced from 12·38 to 12·4 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	33,000	31,000	41,000
Four days' do.	144,000	172,000	108,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,424,000	2,243,000	1,830,000

Reuter announces that "an Indian Government Loan has been issued for 3½ millions sterling, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. The minimum has been fixed at 98 and the subscription list closes on the 7th instant." This announcement comes somewhat suddenly, as, so far as we can learn, no previous idea of such an operation had previously been even limited at. With money so cheap as it now is at home, there is little doubt that the amount will be taken up at the minimum if not even better, but this is not the point which concerns us on this side, so much as the use to which the proceeds of the loan is to be put. Regarding this the most divergent views are entertained. Some people hold that the loan in anticipation of the repayment in November next of the East India Bonds, others that it is merely a means of meeting the Home charges without increasing the amount of the Council drawings. In any case there can be no doubt that it will place the Government in a very different position, and whether they intend to draw up to the full amount of the Home charges or not they will, at all events, have this to fall back upon.

On STERLING EXCHANGE the effect of the announcement has been most marked. The Banks have come out as sellers at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee, while for buying an advance of ⅛d. is quoted, and only a few of them willing to work at that. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts will afford a guide as to how the situation is looked upon at home, but we cannot help thinking that we have already seen the bottom of rates for the season, and that Government have determined to strengthen their hands so as to be in a position to support a higher level. For ready bills closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	.... 1s. 7⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.... 1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight,	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	,, 2·11	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has received a decided upward impetus from the announcement of the sterling loan. It is generaly regarded as if not the possible initiation of a new line of policy, at all events an indication that so much less rupee paper is likely to come on the market, and the position to-day has been that of all buyers and no sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 108.

SHARES.—The market is fairly steady, but not active. Bank shares are unaltered. In Land Companies there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colabas, but no other change. Press Companies are firm, and we quote a rise of Rs. 25 in Apollo, Colaba and Fort, and Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving mill shares on the whole are steady. The drop in the value of Cotton is all in their favour, and if it continues it is not at all unlikely we may see a renewal of active speculation.

COTTON to begin with this morning was most irregular, and although as the day advanced sellers showed rather more steadiness, there can be no doubt that the majority of people regard the turn as having come and only await a confirmation of it from Liverpool to adopt a line of policy accordingly. No fresh transactions of any importance are recorded, but a number of contracts have been settled at about ruling rates which we call nominally :—

Good Hingunghaut, Jan.....	Rs. 248	per candy.
,, Broach	March ,, ,, 243	,,
,, Dhrole	,, ,, 230	,,

SEEDS are quieter, but unchanged in value. Wheat may be quoted 8 annas per candy lower.

FREIGHTS are quieter. For Liverpool a steamer is reported to have been fixed for January loading at 37s. 6d., and it is said that even lower offers are being solicited. Wheat for this month's shipment could now be booked at 35s. For the Mediterranean and Continent previous figures are quoted.

PIECE-GOODS are firm at previous prices and the clearances from the bazaar are generally put at about 500 packages. Sellers are firm but buyers do not respond the idea evidently prevailing that stocks are too large for any rize of importance being established.

COALS are steady at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,030	284	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	,,	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	820
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	217½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,050
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	430
Broach Cotton (Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	75
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	850
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	21	230
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Fort Press Co	1,50	5,500	5,500	300 p.s.	2,775
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	355
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	145
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company.....	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill.....	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	100	100	5	101
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	580
Alliance Spinning ...	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,350
Bhowmuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	650
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	775
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	660
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	580
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,100
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,100
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	920
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	595
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,525
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,310
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	212½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
National Spinning ...	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,125
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	725
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	345
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	975
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,035
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	875
Western India S. & M. Company.....	978	1,000	500	..	1,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	720
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares..	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	100	710
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A148 B141
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.....	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co....	500	500	300	60	385
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association.....	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	850
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	730
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	145

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Great Victoria, 2,278 tons, Captain T. Pitt, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hiate F. Issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1497 tons, Captain H. M. Tawzell, sailed yerterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Watson, Mr. Ramdass Moorarjee, one apothecary, Mr. J. N. Mervanjee and 66 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1508 tons, Captain J. Verrell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. and Mr. A. De Vere Alexander, Mrs. H. Alexander, Lieut. H. N. Webb, Captain Mansergh, and Mr. H. L. St. Barle. C. S.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Cathay (s)	Robbie.....	Southampton, Nov. 3.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Nov. 12.
	H. G. S. Dalhousie.	Powell.....	Kurrachee, Nov. 28.
	Colombo	Sharp	Shield, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
1	Sumatra (s)	Bosselli	Genoa.
	Chupra (s)	Yawzell	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	C. of Baltimore (s)	Verrell	Liverpool.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Great Victoria, Pitt, to Calcutta.
Hiate F. Issilamo, Nacoda, Mozambique.

The barque Duncraig, to Mauritius, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

26 Culna (s).....Brown .....Colombo. Nov. 18.
Ld Collingwood(s).Ashly .....Marseilles, Oct. 26.
27 Talisman .....Cragie .....Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Bengal .....Irving .....Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Baron Colonsay ...Foster .....Dundee, Aug. 7.
25 C. of Canterbury(s)Marr .....Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Hesperides.....Upton .....Cardiff, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.—Steamer Merkara. Ship Sydney Dacres, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).
Nov. 27—Steamers Mecca and Boadicea. Ships Reporter and Royal Sovereign.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Canterbury—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Ball and child, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Pulford, Mrs. Pinkerton, Dr. Haydon and Mr. Kennedy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—24 bales wool, Valjee Anundjee ; 916 cwts cotton seed, Luckmechund Panachund ; 42 bales wool, Morarjee Visram.
Hispania (s)—141 cases hingda, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Gufoor ; 7,400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 50 bales cotton wase, Mathooradas Ramdass and Co. ; 29 bales wool, Rhimsee Nuthoo ; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khu tow ; 40 bales wool, Arjun Narranjee ; 29 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Rushby and Co. ; 203½ myrabolams, and 17 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthura ; 40 bales cotton, Ramdavall Chunnilall ; 119 bales cotton and 30 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 150 bales cotton, Purshotum Dwarkadass ; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 90 cwts rapeseed, 48 cwts castorseed, 60 cwts myrabolams and 102½ cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia (s)—91 packages shells, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Albuila (s)—113 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 12 bales hides, Natha Esas ; 42 cwts horns, Mahamedally Lalljee ; 24 cwts M. of P. shells, Heerachund Morarjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Hispania (s)—400 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—1,308 cwts gingelly seed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,000 bags flowers, Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—1 package nutmegs, 10½ cwts cauth, 5½ cwts long pepper, 7½ cwts ginger 7½ cwts turmeric and 4½ cwts china root, E. L. Moolchund ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 32 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia (s)—106 cwts coffee, Hajee Zanal Abedeen ; 100 bags cocoanuts, Halee Cassum Joosub ; 100 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Baltimore (s)—25 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co

FOR PORT SAID.

Mongolia (s)—250 packages tobacco, P. and O. S, N. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—13 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co. ; 14 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co. ; 10 bales twist, Fazulally Moosabhoy ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 46 chests opium, Nowrojee Abraham ; 79 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales silk, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 121 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co. ; 29 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 125 cwts onions, Hajee Cassum Joosub ; 150 cwts betlenuts, Yue Lun Ching ; 32 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—126 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 79 chests opium M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 1 chest opium, Baphael and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

622-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sebutally Vullad Aban vs Narayen Ramchundra and another—Hearn, C & L Part heard.
410-80—In person—J. F De Oliveira vs Sitaram Gunputrao.
172-80—In person—(a pauper) Ashabeebee vs Bismillabeebee and others—In person.
206-80—In person—(a pauper) Sheikinabeebee vs Ashabeebee and others—In person.
256-80—Shapurjee and T—Hurmockrai Khetsidass and others vs Balmockan Goolabroy and another—H W Payne.
339-79—Khunderao M—Mariambeebee and others vs Abdool bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama—In person.
39-80—H Bicknell—Motebai vs Coomerbai and others—Inverarity and G.
217-80—Ardesir and H—Rattonjee Shapurjee Dubash vs The Government Saving Bank and another—H Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

119-76—Nanu and H—(for pauper) Bai Kesserbai vs Thucker Narranjee Walljee and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Gerjashunker Vijashunker vs the Fleming S and W Co—Ardaseer and H.
186-80—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Nurbedabai vs Mahadev Narayen and others—In person.
79-80—Hearn C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs The Nursey S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.
145-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs. Kessorilal and others—Jefferson, B and D.
434-80—Chalk and W—Cristna Laud and others vs Suryoadass Bawa and others—In person.
448-80—Ardeshir and H—Nurrotumdass Candass vs Navivahoo and others—Smith and F.
450-80—Shapurjee and T—Burjorjee Cursetjee Panthaki vs Muncherjee Cooverjee.
372-79—In person—(a pauper) Gangadhur Gunesh vs Janardhun Moraba—Smith and L.
68-80—Crawford and B—S de Esperanca and others vs L de Souza and others—Tobin and R.
532-79—R M Sayani—Lahabai vs Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosain—Macfarlane and G.
618-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Mehomedbhoy Ranjee and another—R M Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Gillespie, Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Baltie, Surg. Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Reay, Major, 25rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 1.

Fisher, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.
Watson, 2nd Lieut., 29th Regt., to join, from England.
Stansfeld, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kandahar.
Leigh, Lieut., 60th Rifles, on leave, from Meerut.
Kelkelly, Surg. Major, on leave, from Allahabad.
Thomson, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McNair, Lieut. Col., 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Durand, Captain, Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Moore, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Aden.
Davidson, Lieut. Col., R. A., from leave, from England.
Myine, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Keen, Lieut. Col., 1st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Bannee.
Johnson, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Jones, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kandahar.
Biddulph, Major Genl., Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Abbott, Captain, 15th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Doran, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Randell, Major, 20th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Alexander, Lieut., 4th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Graham, Major, Asst. Comy. Genl., on duty, to Peshawar.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th November, 1880.

28th Foot, Lieut.-Genl. J. E. Goodwyn, C. B., to be Col. vice Genl. T. Brooks, deceased, dated 5th Nov. 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Assist. Commy.-Genl. C. Foster to be Depy. Commy.-Genl., vice A. W. Downes, C. B., retired, dated 27th Oct. 1880.

Depy.-Assist. Commy.-Genl. J. Johnston to be Assist. Commy.-Genl., vice C. Foster, dated 27th Oct. 1880.

Depy.-Assist. Commy.-Genl. J. S. Young to be Assist. Commy.-Genl., to complete establishment, dated 1st Nov. 1880.

BREVET.

Surgn.-Genl. F. F. Allen, M. D., C. B., to be Honorary Physician to H. M., vice Depy. Inspector Genl. of Hospitals E. Goodeve, M. D., deceased, dated 13th Nov, 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER.

Volunteer, single ticket .....Rs. 8
Volunteer and two ladies ..... ,, 10
Non-volunteer, single ticket..... ,, 10
Non-volunteer and two ladies..... ,, 12
Extra ladies' ticket ..... ,, 5

TICKETS can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Joint Secretaries.
J. P. STURROCK, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an idelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FIEDLER—KALB—November 6th, at Frankfort-on-M. Otto Fiedler, to Fides Kalb, daughter of Rev. L. Kalb.

DEATH.

PEILE—November 27th, at London, Colonel John Henry Peile, R. A., aged 49, deeply lamented.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

THE Government of India ought to give some explanation of the fact telegraphed from Kandahar by our Special Correspondent, and published in our impression of yesterday. He states that a clean sweep is being made of the Bombay officers on the staff at Kandahar, and that men who have borne the heat and burthen of the past four months, are removed from their posts for the sole crime of hailing from this Presidency. Is this true ? If it be the fact, there can be no doubt that our correspondent is justified in stating that if this sort of thing goes on, no officer who can help himself will join the Bombay army, which will appear to be under the ban of the Government of India.

WITH regard to the alleged action of the Russians in supplying the Kurds with weapons of precision, some facts have been mentioned to us by a gentleman intimately acquainted with the state of affairs in Persia, which would seem to throw some doubt upon Muscovite complicity in the matter. It appears that since the war between Turkey and Russia great numbers of Peabody-Henrys and Remingtons, the spoil of the numerous battle-fields, have found their way into the Persian frontier towns, where they are sold for twenty kerauns, or, say, eight rupees a piece. Even Winchester repeaters are plentiful and change hands for sums altogether below their value. In South-Western Persia, curiously enough, old English Enfield rifles are a drug in the market. The Ilyats or nomadic tribes are more eager than the rest of the population to procure these Enfields, and there is no reason to doubt that the Kurdish tribes of the northern provinces have been equally quick to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring for a mere trifle the American weapons of precision which the Turks had used in the course of their campaign in Armenia. It is also certain that during the war the Turkish Government itself entrusted rifles to their Kurdish vassals for use against the common enemy. It can be readily believed that when the war came to an end these arms were not returned into store. It does not seem necessary, therefore, to attribute to Russian agency the fact that the Kurdish horde now devastating the Persian province of Azerbaijan are possessed of breech-loaders. There are many political considerations which might well make the Russian Government hesitate to put arms into the hands of those fierce robber tribes. No one could calculate on which side the Kurds would fight if a new war were to break out. The fact that the Kurds are Mahomedans and Sunees would render it highly probable that they would once again fight for the Turks and against the Russians. We say it is probable they would do so, and that probability might well deter the Russians from putting arms into their hands. But it is well known to those who are conversant with Kurdish politics that they would fight not only against the Persians, but even against the Sultan's troops almost as readily as they would fight the infidel. The Kurds are very uncertain allies for Mussulman or Christian, for they cannot be depended upon even by their friends. Still their hostility is formidable, for they number some three millions all told, the Shah and the Sultan sharing their doubtful allegiance pretty equally between them, a circumstance which renders the task of keeping the Beys on their good behaviour very difficult indeed.

The troops which the Persians have despatched against the Kurds are, as has been already stated, under the command of the Austrian officers who were imported by the Shah to remodel his army. The work of reorganisation has, we are informed, made good progress. The Kaiser's officers have laboured hard, and not altogether ineffectually, to model the Persian troops on the Austrian model. Even the uniform has been Austrianised. The tight Austrian pantaloon is worn by the infantry, the coat is cut in the Austrian fashion, and the woollen head-dress is made into the likeness of the Austrian, the peak being omitted. It seems to us that this pedantic adherence to their own model argues somewhat against the qualifications of the officers for the work they had in hand. It was a rule of Gordon Pasha's never to alter anything in even the drill or military system of oriental troops which cannot be distinctly altered for the better, the great secret being, in his opinion, to improve that which already exists rather than to try and supersede it by something altogether foreign. If the Austrian instructors of the Persian army had shown more flexibility in their system than is evinced in the re-tailoring of the Shah's soldiers according to the strict Austrian pattern, one would be disposed to augur better of their qualifications for converting the Persian regiments into fighting machines. However, the world will soon have an opportunity of judging the mettle of these newly-organised troops. The Austrian officers have the reputation of being highly instructed gentlemen and good strategists, and it is certain that the truculent Kurds are neither one nor the other, though they are undoubtedly brave, and armed with the most approved weapons of modern warfare.

WE are all interested more or less in the state of affairs in Ireland, but the interest of those of us who are interested rather more than less must be faint, indeed, to that of Miss Gardiner. Miss Gardiner lives in the west of that country at a place of her own called Farm Hill. The door of her house has been so strongly fortified that it is impossible to open it ; and, as a matter of fact, it has not been opened for several months. The house stands in a park which is surrounded by a high wall. There is a porter's lodge, but it is empty and barricaded, and the adjoining gate, though it can be opened, opens only for Miss Gardiner on the rare occasions when, under an escort of mounted constabulary, she ventures to do a little marketing. Just outside the park-gate there has been recently constructed a police-barrack, a square house standing at one side of a compound, which is defended by a high rampart and is evidently intended and prepared to stand a siege. The inmates of this barrack take it in turns to watch the approaches to the empty porter's lodge and the strongly secured gate. Those who are not on this duty are drilled in the courtyard of the barrack by their commanding officer by way of preparation for an approaching engagement. Within the house in the park dwell Miss Gardiner and—of all things in the world—a lady-companion. She has not fortified herself before it was time : she has already been fired at through the window of her house before the park-gate was closed to the public, and if a squadron of police are picketed outside her demesne, that is, because she must go to market sometimes, and the police are satisfied that if she goes without an escort she is not likely to return. She has no attendants but one old man, who probably thinks that at his age he may risk what of age is left him for his mistress : and her time is occupied with government and her agent on the business of her estates. As we have said her interest in the Irish question must be keen indeed. But stories like hers, and that of Captain Boycott, are well fitted to throw a lurid light on what is happening in Ireland. Miss Gardiner has the misfortune to own a considerable amount of county scattered over the northern Mayo. The land is largely in the possession of small tenants who are either unwilling or unable to pay their rents. That they are rather unwilling than unable would be *a priori* probable, and is, in at least a certain number of cases, put beyond dispute by two circumstances to which we shall refer immediately. Meanwhile, the picture of Miss Gardiner needs only the additional touch, that she is actively engaged in a struggle with her recalcitrant tenants in the course of which she uses all lawful measures to secure or attempt to secure her property while neglecting no reasonable precaution for her personal safety. She goes about with a revolver in her shooting-jacket ; she has a squadron of the Royal Irish all to herself ; and she makes constant indents, in addition on the constabulary of the district for support to the officers of the court in the execution of the decrees she obtains against her tenants—in the north, the south, the east, and the west. It is impossible not to admire her pluck, and we sincerely trust that the Irish Land question will be settled before Miss Gardiner has come to any harm.

We alluded just now to certain considerations which made it probable that in this battle between landlord and tenant there was something more involved than the natural desire of the landlord to get rid of tenants who have sunk into hopeless poverty. One of these considerations is to our mind very significant indeed. While Miss Gardener's reputation throughout the county is such that she is forced, as a general rule, and except when she is visiting the market-town under a strong escort, to regard the outside country from behind the massive bars of iron which protect her windows, the minister of the law, the sub-sheriff of the country whose duty it is to attempt to execute her warrants, is, strangely enough, exceedingly popular. On a recent occasion this official abused in the basest way a popularity which does him infinite credit. He had put into his hands notices of ejectment against some twenty of Miss Gardiner's tenants. The sheriff, acting surely as no sheriff out of a French play ever did before, paid Miss Gardiner herself and then sent for the tenants and asked them what they were going to do with his claim on them. The tenants were undoubtedly badly off : their crops for two years had been a dead loss to them ; and the labour market in England, on which they depend for ready cash almost as much as they do on their crops, has also been a failure on account of the bad harvest there. But they paid on the spot all they were able to pay to the sheriff, and of the £140 he remained out of pocket by the singular transaction they are reported to have since paid everything but £15. Now we have cited this story at some length, because we really believe that it is fitted to be a most instructive one. No one disputes that the immediate task of the English Government in Ireland is to take measures to preserve Miss Gardiner and others in the same unfortunate plight as Miss Gardiner is from foul assassination. That "goes without saying," and it ought not to be necessary to say it. But when all that can be done to secure order has been done—and we are not concerned at this moment to discuss whether Government have or have not made a mistake in deciding to rely for this all important end on the skill and prudence of the executive and the ordinary remedies of the law, when life has been made secure as it can and ought to be—it is evident that Government have before them a problem of overwhelming importance which is entirely distinct from that of preserving order ; and we do not know that that problem can be better stated than in words adapted from this story of the good sheriff. Why is it that in certain parts of Ireland the tenants are willing to pay to the extent of their means to a friend like this Government official when they obstinately refuse to pay rent to their landlord ? Now, to this query there are several answers. A rash generalisation might almost lead one to say that the most popular answer is that there is something mysteriously diabolical in the nature of an Irishman. He is not a bad fellow: he pays the keeper of the little shop he frequents for anything he may purchase there ; he supports his church with a munificence which, it is to be wished the residents on Malabar Hill would emulate. When a sub-sheriff like Mr. James C. MacDonnell plays him a trick and pays his landlord for him he comes forward and discharges the obligation that has been incurred for him. But his "deviltry" must find a vent somewhere, and unfortunately for Miss Gardiner it takes the shape of obstinately refusing to pay her. This theory will hardly bear serious statement. Indeed, we are not sure that it was ever seriously put forward : it is one we may remark in passing that Irishmen themselves are very fond of professing to attach

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 1, 5-5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d. received 11 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce, market firm. Four per cent. Rupee paper, 81; Four-and-a-half ditto, 88⅜.

RETIREMENT OF THE WALI SHERE ALI TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, DEC. 1.

To-day the Wali announced in public his intention of retiring with his family to India, a course which, under existing circumstances, he considers advisable. The Viceroy having granted permission, he starts for Kurrachee in about twelve days.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAWAL PINDI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, DEC. 1.

On the 28th November a goods-train was wrecked over the embankments a mile east of Pindi. There was one casualty. Yesterday another long material-train went bodily over the high girder bridge. The bridge and the train were wrecked, but without any casualties. The front and rear engines were left with a few trucks (one containing the workmen) on either side; all between fell fifty feet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

In a speech made by Lord Salisbury at Woodstock yesterday, he said that the Tory members of Parliament will oppose the policy of confiscation of landed property in Ireland. His Lordship ridiculed the idea of a proprietary peasant, and said it would be necessary in the first place vigorously to enforce the law before resorting to remedial measures.

ABOLITION OF JUDGESHIPS.

It has been decided to abolish the appointments of Chief Justice of the High Court of Common Pleas and of the High Court of Exchequer.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A *pourparler* is taking place between America, France, and Germany, relative to the employment of the stock of silver held by those countries.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

An Indian Government loan has been issued for £3,500,000 at 3½ per cent. The minimum is fixed at 98. The subscription list closes on December 7.

THE TURCO-GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 30.

The Porte has decided to solicit the mediation of the Great Powers in the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

GREEK ARMAMENTS.

ATHENS, NOV. 30.

Greece has rejected the friendly counsel of the Great Powers that she should suspend her armaments.

THE KURDISH INSURRECTION.

TEHERAN, NOV. 30.

The son of Sheikh Abdullah, with several thousand men and the guns captured at Urumiah, has opposed the advance of Timour Bey proceeding to the relief of that town.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, with the outward English Mails of the 19th ult., left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning, and the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind for Galle and Calcutta at the same hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Assyria left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed in favour of buyers. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5⅞.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1¼
40s' Mule Twist	0-11
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ do. do.	88⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 13-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals—Geo. Gilroy and Manilla.

Departures—Czar, Enchantress, and Linhope.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, DEC. 1, 7-40, A.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from China, arrived.

We issue this morning a supplement containing a number of interesting and important European extracts.

Earl de Grey arrived in Bombay yesterday with his mother, the Marchioness of Ripon, by the Cathay.

Colonel Chesney, late head of Cooper's Hill Engineering College, was a passenger by the same steamer.

Yesterday Colonel Waddington, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer, took over charge of the Central (Educational) Division from Mr. Jacob, who now reverts to his own division, that of the North-East.

Mr. Richard Meade and Major Trevor, the Resident and Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last, and are the guests of Sir James Fergusson at Government House, Parell.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who had accompanied the Viceroy to Bombay, left yesterday afternoon by the G. I. P. Railway for Ahmedabad. He will proceed to Ajmere, and thence to Calcutta.

Mr. J. B. Peile, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago from furlough to England, has proceeded to Baroda on a special mission in connection with the settlement of certain boundary questions there. On his return to Bombay, he will take charge from Mr. Nugent of the office of Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Major H. Ward, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, has been ordered to Jubbulpore to officiate as Additional Commissioner; Colonel Playfair acting for the Commissioner, who has gone on leave.

To judge from a singular paragraph which appears in the *Sunday Mirror*, Lord Ripon has a wonderful influence over the Brahma Somaj. The *Mirror* says:—"Now that Lord Ripon is our Governor-General, we feel providentially called upon to cultivate assiduously and prayerfully those golden principles—Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience."

The *Pioneer* hears that His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir has applied for permission to engage the services of three Frenchmen for working the liquor distillery which has just been established at Srinagar, and for generally supervising the vineyards and other industries in his State. Amongst other labours, one of the men is intended to supervise a glass manufactory, His Highness having determined to make in his own territory the bottles necessary for the wine, which he expects to turn out next year in considerable quantities.

The result of the recent municipal elections by ratepayers is by no means pleasing to the *Indu Prakash*, which remarks that—"Not only have a number of incompetent and inexperienced men been elected, but the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik and Mr. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay have been displaced by men who are decidedly incapable of representing the ratepayers in the Corporation. For one thing it is, no doubt, an encouraging feature of the times that there is on all sides a praiseworthy desire to get into the Corporation and serve the public, but there is a danger of questionable means being used to gratify that desire, seriously to the detriment of public interests. We do not, however, lay all this to the credit of the incapacity of the ratepayers to appreciate the merits of men who are in every way fit to represent them in the Corporation. Human nature is all the same everywhere, and even in England riches and *khutput* carry the day before abilities and worth. The fact is, the Rao Saheb and Mr. Rogay were placed at a disadvantage during the elections. They did not move about and beg for votes—and properly so. Those that were in the field with them were employed the last six months in doing nothing but securing the voters of the wards for which they wished to stand on their side. The election of that young man, the son of Sir Mangaldas, and of Mr. Sheojee Dhurmajee can be accounted for on no other ground. And such will continue to be the case as long as the elective franchise stands as it is now. There is much, we think, in the suggestion made by the *Bombay Review* that instead of allowing a ratepayer to give only one vote in his ward, although there may be more representatives than one allowed for it, it would be better if each ratepayer were given the liberty of voting for as many people as there are representatives for his ward. If that is allowed, every ratepayer will have full scope given him to distribute his votes amongst those whom he likes on personal grounds as also those whom he likes on public grounds. This plan must, if adopted, remove the evil which now sends to the Corporation a set of young and incapable men in the place of men whose worth is above question.

The freedom of the city of Waterford—we make the announcement on the authority of *Vanity Fair*—has been conferred upon Mr. Parnell by a majority of one—the Corporation having divided 17 to 18. The amendment moved to the proposal was sufficiently characteristic, being "that Mr. Parnell go to hell." This motion having been lost, Mr. Parnell remains in Ireland.

An accident occurred in a coal mine at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on the 12th November, by which 200 men were imprisoned in the pit, which was on fire. A Reuter's telegram stated that eight men had been taken out in a dying state.

The following appeared in a Dublin daily paper recently:—"Sir,—I last night returned from collecting rents, all the time protected by two armed constables, so I have a fellow-feeling for Captain Boycott, and enclose £1 for his protection fund.—Your obedient servant, Alfred MacDermott." The humour of the thing is, *Vanity Fair* says, that the writer is the brother-in-law of Mr. Parnell, and the rents he was engaged in collecting were those of Mr. Parnell's own brother!

The *Whitehall Review* states that Mrs. Gladstone did not accompany the Prime Minister to the Guildhall banquet, but thoughtfully gave up the evening to Lady Ripon, whose last night in London it was. The next morning Mrs. Gladstone saw her friend off by the tidal train; the Duke of Argyle, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. W. E. Forster, Lord Wolverton, Sir Henry James, Mr. Algernon West, and the Rev. Henry White (of whose congregation Lady Ripon has been for many years a member) also assembling at Charing Cross. The farewell was of a very touching nature.

The following is the latest item of news contained in the London papers received yesterday regarding the Irish State prosecutions:—An application was made on Thursday (the 11th November) in the Queen's Bench Court at Dublin on behalf of the defendants for "full particulars" of the acts upon which the informations against them are based. After some discussion as to the nature of the information comprehended under the designation of "full" particulars, the prosecution declining to give in all cases names and dates, the order was granted, the necessary documents to be delivered on Monday. A public meeting was held at Cork on the 11th November for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the fund for the defence of Mr. Parnell and the other defendants in the State prosecutions. The Mayor occupied the chair, and Mr. John Daly, M.P., addressed the meeting. A resolution condemning the prosecutions as unconstitutional was passed, and subscriptions were made to the amount of £180.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated the day the mail left England, to the *Evening Standard*, states:—The Nihilist trial came to a close to-day, the court-martial having delivered judgment at one o'clock this morning, after 14 hours' deliberation. F ve of the prisoners, namely, Kviatkoffski, Shiraieff, Teckhovoff, Okladsky, and Priesniakoff are sentenced to be hanged. The remaining eleven prisoners are condemned to deprivation of civil rights and hard labour in the mines; Zundelevitch for an unspecified term, Kobilansky, Buch, and Zubkofsky for 20 years; Tsuckermann, Bulitch, Martinoffski, and Drigo for 15 years. The three women Ivanoff, Grianzova, and Pigner are condemned to 15 years' penal servitude on the Government works. The Court announced that it would intercede with the Government on behalf of the three women and the prisoner Tsuckermann, for a mitigation of the sentences passed upon them.

The *United Service Gazette* hopes that by the time Sir F. Roberts takes command of the Madras army the reorganisation of the Indian armies will be commenced in earnest. Of the armies of the three presidencies that of Madras stands, perhaps, in most need of reform. In carrying out such reform Sir Frederick may win fresh laurels in a sphere quite new, and, perhaps, not altogether congenial to him. For the reform must be chiefly of a regimental nature, and of regimental experience "Bobs" is altogether void. His detractors—and like all successful men he has his detractors—say that he could not pass an examination in the rudimentary drill of a company, troop or battery. He has, however, shown that he can win a battle, and if he be really ignorant of even squad-drill, he can refer to the fact that the great Napoleon and the great Sir Charles Napier possessed like ignorance of the same subject.

Floods in England have become so destructive that the question of legistalive measures for the amelioration of their effects has been raised. An exceedingly large and influential deputation of peers, M.P.'s, landowners, and occupiers waited on Mr. Dodson, at the Local Government Board, on the 12th November (the day the mail left), to urge on him the necessity of introducing the necessary legislation in the next Session of Parliament to enable local action to be taken for dealing with floods. The Duke of Bedford introduced the deputation, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, as representative of a county that suffers greatly from inundation, urged that, as the question was one which affected more or less every watershed in the kingdom, it could only be dealt with by a general Government measure. It was shown that the evil was on the increase, that it caused immense destruction of crops, hindered the production of meat, destroyed the fertility of land by favouring the growth of coarse aquatic weeds at the expense of the finer grasses, and had doubled the death-rate in some districts. Mr. Dodson, in reply, admitted to the full the pressing character of the evil, and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues, with the assurance that it would receive at their hands the attention its importance demanded.

The following curious story, reflecting unfavourably on the character of a British naval officer, appears in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 30th October:—The rumoured sailing of the United States man-of-war Swatara in order to render assistance to the British ship Cilurnum while Her Majesty's gun-vessel Fly remained quietly at anchor, is so unusual a departure from the ordinary course in similar circumstances that it deserves more than mere passing notice. We refrained from commenting upon the action of Commander Adolphus F. St. Clair, until we instituted inquiries, the result of which we now proceed to place before the public. The barque Eme arrived at Yokohama on Friday morning, the 22nd instant, with news of having boarded the dismasted British ship Cilurnum off Tanegame-sima on the 8th instant—that is fourteen days previously. The Cilurnum was under jurymasts and staysails, endeavouring to reach this port; and having taken on board a wounded man from the disabled vessel and received the master's "earnest" wishes to be reported, the Eme continued her voyage. The matter was, of course, mentioned immediately the barque arrived in Yokohama. The navigating officer of the Swatara boarded the Eme and laid off on his own chart the position of the Cilurnum when the Eme parted company with her. Admiral Glitz, with a prompt humanity which we trust will be remembered by our fellow-subjects, hearing that the commander of the only British war-vessel in port declined to proceed in search of the disabled Cilurnum and her helpless crew, placed the Swatara at his disposal. The generous offer was refused for some reason altogether beyond our comprehension, but a telegram was sent to Captain East, of the Comus, then lying in Kobe, asking him to proceed to the assistance of the unfortunate Cilurnum. As far as we can learn, the refusal of Commander St. Clair to go in search of the Cilurnum was based on the Fly's deficiency of engine-power. The navy list for last June we find that "the Fly, 4 Double S. composite gun-vessel," has a weight of 584 tons, with 489 indicated horse power of the engines, which is, apparently, about the same as other vessels of similar class. These facts we shall not comment upon, but will leave the public to judge whether it is probable the Admiralty would maintain on the active list of the navy a number of vessels unable to render the slightest assistance to a dismasted ship.

Mr. T. Rice-Henn, the father of Lieutenant T. R. Henn, R. E., who was killed at Maiwand, writes to the *Irish Times* of the 6th November to render "that justice the memory of my son, and to his gallant half company of Sappers, which the Maiwand despatches have neglected to render." The letter states:—

"He was in command of a half company of Sappers (40 men), and was the only engineer officer present with the Brigade, and the *Times* Correspondent, in his description of the battle, spoke of the remnant of the Sappers fighting side by side.

"'Of where the thickest of war's tempest lowered.'

Their only officer killed, and surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. But the despatches made no mention of him or them, nor should I have had any certain knowledge as to their conduct in action but for three letters from India, received in England during the last week by strangers to me who, nevertheless, were kind enough to send me extracts from them. From these letters, which were written by military men of rank and position, it appears that no troops in the service of Great Britain have ever behaved more gallantly than this devoted little band and their only officer. They, indeed, to use the language of General Primrose's famous telegram, were all actually annihilated. It is stated in one letter 'that of these 40 men 9 were wounded, 30 died with their officer on the ground on which they stood, and one only escaped. The second letter states 'that Henn behaved in the most gallant manner; when reduced to very few in number, only some ten or twelve, he and those who remained placed themselves back to back, and fought it out to the last with Ayoub's overwhelming numbers and very heavily, I am told, they punished them before they all fell. I am very, very sorry for his poor mother, but she must be very proud of her gallant son (as we all are), who died doing his duty so well.' The third letter, dated from Kandahar, 19th September, complains 'that people are calling out about the men of whom our army is composed as being low-caste, and unable to cope with Afghans; the best behaved men at Kushk-i-Nakhud were the Sappers (all low-caste men) under their gallant leader, T. Rice-Henn.' It goes on to say that 'his body was found in the garden, where the 66th made their stand round the colours, with fourteen of his own men, who stood by him to the last, all low-caste men.' I may remark further that these letters are fully borne out by the *Bombay Gazette* of the 4th and 9th ult., which has come to hand since they were forwarded to me. That paper speaks indignantly 'of the omission from the recently-published despatches of all mention of such officers as Major Blackwood and Lieutenant Henn, both of whom died fighting gallantly to retrieve the mistake that had been made;' adding, 'mention of such gallant men should find place in a general's despatches, in justice to them and for the encouragement of their fellow-soldiers, who may be called upon for similar noble, self-sacrificing service.' Ifeel certain that the language of the *Bombay Gazette* will be approved of by the *Irish Times*, and will find an echo in the heart of the noble corps to which my son belonged."

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The meet yesterday morning was at Nygaum, a village half-way between Parel and Sion, on the Coorla Road. There was a capital muster, and among the field we were glad to notice His Excellency the Governor and Miss Fergusson. The first covert drawn 'was a mangoe-garden on the left-hand side of the road close to the village. A find was made immediatly after the throw-off, and splendid music re-echoed among the trees before the field had quite time to get properly settled down to the morning's work. Master jack, however, kept to covert as long as he could, affording opportunity for collection of the rider's wits, and when he at last broke away he was followed by the entire field. The line at first lay through some gardens, and the ground was rather soft, but it soon after crossed the open paddy-land beyond, and jack was then viewed making straight for the hills which border the western side of the upper harbour. He ran well and hard, but the hounds were swifter, and they got him before he had gone a mile. The Master then led round the hill on the right and bore away towards Sion, drawing such covert as was passed, but without success. The hounds were then thrown in to the small but steep and rocky hill near Sion, on the eastern side of which is the powder magazine. The Master climbed the hill with the hounds, the field mostly remaining below till after some five minutes. Looking over the crest the Master announced that the hounds had gone away in full cry down the other side. Round the base of the hill went the whole field, but only to find that a return to covert had been made. The hounds, hidden by the undergrowth, were heard working hard on the hill-face, their music telling they were close upon a varmint, until it became so loud and fierce that one of our oldest sportsmen gave it as his opinion they were on a hyena and not a jackal. A break to the northward soon after showed in truth that the old sportsman's conjecture was right, for a large hyena was viewed making round the hill-side with the whole pack pressing him hard. Once or twice he was bowled over, but only to recover himself, and he eventually again took to covert on the hill. A number of the field now dismounted and tried to dislodge him with hunting-crops, but he held his ground and kept the hounds at bay till he was unearthed by one of the hunters who had somehow procured a sword. He then broke finally from the hill and made for the open ground adjoining the Coorla Road. He was closely followed by the hounds, and stopped to turn on them every now and again till finally, when pretty well exhausted, he took to the water in some salt-pans. Here he turned at bay and was then attacked with a couple of hunting-crops by keen sportsmen who had dismounted. The hunting-crops were scarcely sufficient for him, when the gentleman with the sword again appeared on the scene, and the two combined finished him off. The hyena was a somewhat unexpected find, and though there was considerable excitement in hunting and killing him, there was a general feeling that a good run after a swift straight jack would have been better sport. A hyena was found some years ago by the hounds on the same hill, and it will probably surprise most people to learn there are beauties of this nature so close to their doors. The next meet takes place at Parla, about two miles beyond Bandora on the Andheri Road. This is in the neighbourhood where the last two good runs were obtained, and we hope to see a big field. It is quite cold at day dawn now, out in the country the thermometer being under 70° in the open, and run or no run, the morning ride and the beauty of the scenery are quite sufficient to repay the early turn-out.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Another new piece was produced at the Gaiety last night, Mr. H. J. Byron's "Married in Haste." There was again a full house, and the piece ran smoothly and satisfactorily. We reserved a detailed notice.

SPECIAL ADDRESS AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Last evening the Rev. J. W. O'Neill gave a special address in the Cathedral, his subject being "The Signs of the Times," as they related to the second coming of Christ. The reverend gentleman pointed out that during the past fifteen centuries the doctrine of our Lord coming to reign again upon the earth had been but slightly observed, and to this might be attributed the failure of the Church in many very important respects during that period. The possession of the doctrine preserved the purity of the early Church and it was the first duty of the Christian to believe in it. Passing on to speak of the signs showing that this second coming was drawing near, the reverend gentleman divided them into two orders—those belonging to the natural and those belonging to the supernatural order—dwelling especially upon the natural order, which were gradual and not sudden and startling. It might be asked what is there in the world and the Church to show that there had been preparation for this second coming. The answer was that the preparation might be seen in the persecution and suffering of the martyrs and saints, for our Lord said that at his second coming he would bring saints with him, and they were now being gradually gathered together, and the day was not far off when the number would be complete. Then before our Lord's first coming there was a remarkable revival of religion among the Jewish nation and a great temple was built just before his advent, and it might be noticed that in the present day there was a remarkable revival of church-building and restoration among ourselves, and cathedrals and great churches were multiplied. There was also in these days a multiplication of Christian agencies and missions, whilst another very remarkable feature of the time was the drawing together of the different denominations who in past times were at bitter enmity with each other. This tolerance was shown by the fact of a Roman Catholic having been appointed Viceroy of India, and yet not long ago there were severe penal laws against Catholics. The reverend gentleman, after dwelling further upon this sign of the times, brought his address to a close.

AT DUBRAI, OCTOBER 1880.

"But even the savage Pathan respected the last resting place of the brave man who had by himself defied so many hundreds of them for so long."—*Special Correspondent. Bombay Gazette.*

Thickly they lie in the fiery East
The bones of our gallant dead,
The gorgeous blooms of the subject land
By warm rains fed, by hot winds fanned,
Spring o'er many a bright young head.

And well for the mourners here at home,
Who may think of their darlings laid,
Where, on holy ground, the cross stands calm,
While the gracious dews drop evening balm,
Heath the peepul's restless shade.

Oh! darkening Passes and wild hill-sides
In that dread Afghanistan!
What precious relics, wide and far,
Strew the terrible pathway of England's war
Mid fierce beasts and fiercer men.

For savage hate on the dead will turn
While it crouches to the living,
And graves are rifled 'neath pitiless day,
And the wolf and the vulture rend the prey
Of the ruthless spoiler's giving.

Yet far away in lone Dubrai
Our Waudby rests secure;
All round him the battle storm has swept,
Yet as if his fair home churchyard kept
His grave lies safe and sure.

No human love could shelter it,
No strong arm guard his sleep:
Only the spell of the hero's name,
Only the deepening voice of his frame
Was there, his dust to keep.

Afghan, and Pathan, and Afridi
Knew the deed he had died to dare;
How he, through the long, long furious hours,
Alone held at bay their banded powers
They knew—and they left him there.

For the hearts that reverence naught beside,
Give homage to the brave,
And never a soldier's noble deed
Won for his memory nobler meed
Than in that honoured grave.

SUSAN K. PHILLIPS

St. Leonards on the Sea, Nov. 11.

MRS. BROWN IN INDIA.

BOMBAY.

(Continued.)

I must say as I were made that comfortable aboard that wessel as made me feel quite at 'ome thro' a takin of my meals along with Mrs. Bulby as I ad knowed in London as were a super-carger's widder, and ad been a stewardess in er time, so never sick, and were goin' back to Injier for to look arter er right, as ad two children along with er and never took er meals in the saloon, tho she was first class, thro' er bein' that bad in er breath as made er pant atween every mouthful and werry often choke and could'nt drore it in layin' down, not even with a windsail right over er end and all the punkies a playin' round er cabin.

She ad a kind art, but as to them children they was reglar limbs as the sayin' is, and I must say as that boy's legs was picters, just the same as pork.

The stewardess ad the charge of them children while I looked arter their Ma, as her legs swelled up like dow, with the 'eat and no happetite to speak on, but in my life I never did ear any one snore like er, as you could ear thro' the screen, with arf a gale a blowin' in all the time thro' both ports as was opin night and day.

Sometimes er breath would be that short as parties the other side of the wessel could ear er drorin of it thro' the injinroom and the oshun's raw a goin on as was a runnin like mad all round the ship, jest the same as wild beasts a tryin' to board er. We ad'nt no counter tongs, as the French calls em, durin' our voyage only a 'orse as died as some said did'nt never ort to ave come, thro' bein that hold as he ad'nt no power to draw not even is breath.

They do say as we was werry nigh runnin down a wessel as got in our way, tho' I do not believe it with sich a capting as we've got, as ave got a lot of young offisers as he could trust to bring the ship 'ome safe if he was to turn in all the voyage, or go by another wessel altogether, as is wot makes Queen Victoria that easy in er mind over everythink, cos she's got fust rate offisers in the harmy and in the navy, likewise the excise and the perlice, let alone the offisers of State, as she only keeps for the look of the thing, like er own royal robes, as she don't even put on, but as em a an'gin over the back of er chair when she opins Parlymint with a offiser a guardin over them with's drawn sword and a live Duchess a standin' by that chair to see as nobody don't set down on em as would soon sile that lovely hermin; as things are wore ever since Solimin afore he took to them evil ways as come 'ome to im as they would to any man as ad wives by the thousin', even tho' he was Hemperor of Roosher.

Certingly them young offisers was a gay lot and sung lovely to their banjoes of a hevenin, as kep up their sperrits, poor fellers, a standin on a bridge by the our together, besides thro' them all a singin', and the wind a whistlin, it give other wessels warnin' as they was a comin', and it was thro' them not a doin' it that hevenin as were Sundy that it come about as we nearly sent that other wessel to David Jones locker, as the sayin' is, as is at the werry bottom of the sea.

But law, the sea is a dismal waste of water, lookin' on it as a ole, for you don't ardly ketch sight of a wessel nor nothink exceptin runnin' of er down, as might make a ole in your own side as would not be pleasant a thousin miles from dry land as you'd ave ave to row to in a opin boat with arf a pint of water among the lot, includin' of washin'.

I 've knowed parties as 'ave been much at sea drove to give up cleanin' their teeth, as were wot Mrs. Bulby always stuck to, though she only ad one, as were in front and lapped over the lip, and never a good colour, I should say, from the 'our as she cut it, and always fancied as she swallered the feller to it as she missed jest arter tea.

She'd ad a many sorrers poor soul, as was three usbins as all deserted er and their regyments too, and never no family cos them two as she a l with er, was er last usbin's, as she ad married along with a widderer, so in course wasn't nothink to er, as I said was all the more reasin as she shouldn't set like a lamb and let that boy tear er front off by the roots and shy it thro' the port ole, a sayin'-at she looked a deal better in er natral bald ead, as was true for she must have wore that front over thirty years, as I told her wanted bathin to come out fresh with new strings, though it bulged out frightful over er fore'ead, like water on the brain, tho' as she were proud on thro' a Frenchman avin told her proved as she did ought to 'ave been a painter, and ad eard say as it were in the family thro' her grandfather being a plummer and grazier, and ad a uncle in the water line thro' bein over forty years turncock at Chelsea.

It give me a 'orrid turn one mornin' in goin' into that cabin, for sleep there I could'nt, to see that boy's legs a angin all out in a rash over the side of is bunk, as I says to myself is measles or a surfet thro' over-eatin,' for never did I see sich a young porkypine at is wittles as that boy were at every meal.

It give the doctor a turn cos he said as measles would turn in kwaranteen for us all, as meanin' forty days without touchin' any as is agoin' ashore, and things drored up to you in a basket, and the money all washed just the same as the plague, as come to London with a comit 'undreds of years ago, as they 'ad to set fire to London afore they could stop it, as begun at Puddinsaw and ended at Pie corner, tho' some said was the Catholics a keepin Guy Fox day, tho' I'ave eard say as it went as far as Gravesend as certingly do I swarm with srimps, not as steamers was invented in their times, or else Queen Lizzybeth would'nt never ave went there on 'orseback all that way to review 'er troops, as she were agoin' to send agin the Spanish Harmader, as would 'ave cooked Old England's goose if they'd ave got up as far, as is why they eats goose Micklemas day.

I ave eard my grandfather say when is mother were a little gal, as she ad known a old Chelsea Penshuner as remembered well when quite a boy, as were ninety-five year old, as he'd eard the guns a firin' when the Dutch run up the Tems as far as Chatham, when King Charles were King, as were a rollickin feller with all is perfessional beauties round in, as in my opinion aint a becomin' name for no decent woman, nor yet to be painted like them arf-dressed ussies as you may see in Amton Court Pallis, and in Winsor Castle too, and to think of im bein' cut off that suddin' one Sunday arternoon, as I've seen a picter on myself, not as I considers it any sin to injoy yourself of a Sunday, but not 'ave a parcel of waggerbone Columbines round you like a 'eathen Turk, tho' I'd as soon see that as parties a settin atippin all Sunday and a lyin and a slanderin' their naybours over their grogs, or even a layin' a bed all day, as is down right sloth.

For my part I always pities kings and queens as is brought up from the mouth with nothink but falseoods and wice round em, and even if their parents is good and tries to make em go straight, sure as ever they gets out of their sight up comes a lot of waggerbones to lead em into blackbeardin' their own parints, the same as George the 4th: when nine year old a shoutin Wilks and liberty at the royal tea table cos is Ma, as were Queen Charlotte, a tellin' im not to eat no more pennywinkles, as is a bad thing for a child, let alone the chance of swallerin the pin.

I considers as princes is to be pitied as is led away by their feelins, and trusts to parties as they considers their friends as turn out in the end to be nothink but wortects of wices at every turn, and I'm sure when I sees all the blackguards as I've knowed in a common people I often thinks wot a mercy as they was'nt born kings and queens; a nice mess they'd 'ave made of it; with bein' constant in drink, ill-usin' and neglectin' their wives and families.

Let alone the lies as they tells you about them Royal parties, a sayin' as they knows for a fact things as never appened as makes Brown always that wild and stops em by sayin. Oh! then you saw it, did you? as sets em down.

As for me I reglar lost my temper in Horsetrasher with the things as they said about the Dook of Edinburrer's goins on, as were a mask of lies Its a mussy as the Prince of Wales did'nt go there or is character would 'ave been tore to ribbons, let alone bein' reglar bored to death.

I told one party out there as I never did believe none of them lies about none of the royal family thro' a well remembrin the rowals there was on the Tower Ill a waitin' to see Prince Albert sent to the Tower for darin to open the Queen's letters, and then some said as the Queen and er royal Ma did'nt spoke for years thro' a family row, as were a gross false'ood.

Others said as that there Prince Cristshun was a goin to 'ave is 'ead chopped for darin' to marry Queen Victoria's dorter with a wife and family a' ready in Germany, as proved to be nothink but wile calermy, 'as its not likely as Queen Victoria would let any one marry into er family as were not a gentleman and did'nt bring a good character from is last place. I must say I were took aback when I 'eard that story first as was in the papers, only Brown, as ave got is 'ead screwed on the right way, says to me, Don't you go a swallerin that rubbish, and never believe none of them wulgar lies, as is only put in papers jest to please them radikykils, as there's a many would swear away their own lives jest for to get up a riverlution in opes as there might be a reglar upset of everythink, and they'd get somethink in the scramble.

As is the constant game in France and some is a tryin' on in Horsetrailier, and looks werry much as if they'd win the day in the long run, as every waggerbone out of prison 'ave got a wote, why they'll be sure to wote for to get their own lot into Parlymint as'll support any one as will promise them larrykins all the property as belongs to the rich shall be cut up and give to the poor, as would drink it away in a week.

A nice kettle of fish them Horsetralians 'ave made on it with them manoods suffrins, as wuss remains be'ind when all them larrikins is growed up and comes to have wotes, as will, of course, take and share hevery thing with their pals and small blame to em, I says, if others is such fools as to give em the power, as is jest for all the world like lettin of a lot of 'ungry pigs in among the taters, or the cows in the clover, as 'll eat till they busts theirselves.

I must say as life at sea aint got much change about it, as is why parties quarrels over it so much, as makes them captings that down on them offisers, and them always a wantin to cut it thro' bein' that tired of it, and no wonder, for its a dog's life, always on the watch, as is wuss than dogs, watches, as can't get more than a 'our or two for sleep, and we all knows as a dog can watch and sleep too, as is their natures, tho' chained up to their kennels; as ave been knowed to break their chains as is ow poor old Mr. Bilby got pinned by is son's bull dog late at night a gettin' over is own palins, thro' er avin locked im out in one of 'er tempers cos as he was'nt in by ten o'clock, as was his club night, and no more cause to be jealous than the babe unborn. As was over sixty-five, but always was a fool a talkin' about bringing up a family, as was old enough to know better at past fifty, as she certingly were when he married her.

Not as the dog were to blame, poor hanimal, as that young man only brort ome that evenin' and tied up again the water-butt, as were jest the worry pint where old Bilby dropped over the palins to find itself took at a non plush just as he were a-settin itself down on the top of the hanimal's kennel, as he knowed to 'e empty, leastways thort so, thro' avin lost two pucks in the distemper, as he'd been a tryin' to rare cos of the breed, as had made him that cross as he wowed never to have nothink more to do with no dogs in this world, and then to find itself seized unawares with two-thirds of his clothes tore off is back, as would have laid im bare to the bone if it ad been his flesh and blood instead of moleskins, as was his constant wear, as the linins saved 'im, as was proved in the end by bein' found in the dog's teeth. As was the best part of arf-yard tore clean out.

But I'm sure ow the engineers ever lives thro' a voyage I cannot make out, for of all the stiftin' lives as ever was knowed smotherations a fool to it, and never allowed to speak a word to nobody for fear as they should let out the secrect ow to work the wessel or' ave their attention took off them bilers, as might bust in a instant, as would be wuss than speaking to the man at the weal, as is more than Queen Victoria would dare to aboard of the Channel Fleet, under the very nose of the Lord Igh Admirals, as might pertend not to see er thro' takin' a sight the other way, the same as Lord Nelson, as put his telescope to is blind eye, so drove the French fleet afore him into Trafalgars bay, as cost im is life tho' in the arms of victory, and was brort ome in rum, as they do say the sailors tapped, and were berried in under St. Paul's along with the Dook of Wellington and the rest of the Royal family. I must say, as I considers Kensil Green were a drop for the Dook of Sussex tho' he follered his own sister, as were the Princess Auguster, and dorter to King George, so did ought to have been buried with the rest of the Royal family, tho' in course there wont be no room for em all in the family vault if they goes on like it, Queen Victoria'll ave to counts er grand children by the score, as will soon be grent grandchildren, for it give me quite a turn when I last see the Princess of Wales and all 'er children a shootin' up round er, children as is nearly men and women, and er alookin that young and fresh as she might be took easy for their eldest sister.

But as I were a sayin' the sea is a ard life and if it were not as them sailors and offisers reglar doats on each other, and love their Captin like a father, them steam-boats would soon be stuck up for want of ands to work em, unless they ave em all blacks or Chinees; but in course a Capting is like a father aboard of a ship, and never a arsh word a passin of is lips, tho' in course them young offisers requires a word of advice thro bein' young, as is the seasin for pleasure, as the sayin' is, tho' merry and wise is their motters.

I dont think as I could be a stewardess not to save my life, not but wot they deserves great credit, poor things, as must be a art rendin' sight a seein' so much sickness constant under your werry nose, tho' we was all a 'ealthy lot.

I must say as I were glad to stop in Seelon, as is where nutmegs comes from along with helefants and cokenuts, tho' we was only there a short time so did not go ashore and was glad to sit up the next mornin' to find we was a runnin' into Kerlumber and 'ad lovely wether on to Bombay as did used to be Portygal many year ago, but ave bin give over to England, and lived appy ever after.

I can't think wot the Inglish is about in not 'avin proper landin' places everywheres, for the way as I've bin 'andled, and pulled about by Negro blacks in gettin' ashore as ardly a day go by but their backs, its a downright wonder as they did'nt let me slip thro' their fingers, as I've got any thing but arm oles left arter the way as they dragged me by the harm.

Tho' in course we dont want landin places too easy cos in corse we might ave forriners a skippin ashore too free, as is why the sea is always kep so rough all the way twixt Dover and Calis, as ave kep the French at bay all these years' and I'm sure if the Dook of Wellinton ad lived, he would'nt never ave give in to that tunnel bein made under the sea, thro' bein' Cunstable of Dover, and always ad is weather eye up, and I've eard say would stand on the top of Dover Castle for' ours, a lookin' over to France, as he'd ave blowed out of the water in two twos thro' havin a cannon standin there as could carry a ball to Calis green in Queen Lizzybeth's time, as would go as far as Paris with all these improvements, so we can always ave the French under our thums. But lets ope as there wont be never no more wars with France now as them Bonyparties is all dead and gone and no Dook of Wellinton, tho' he did leave a son, as aint much in the way of fighting', not but wot if Queen Wictorier was to wish it, no doubt he'd up guards at em again all the harmies of the Universities, cos thats the way with the Inglish, they dont say nothink till they 're roused, as turns em from rovinlions into ragin lambs. And to see them boys as I see in laudin at Bombay, as is got to look arter them blacks all over Injier why, you'd say as them Native injins could swaller em up yet is allote while as the werry dust a gravellin under them, as will be so tiel, they learns as all'men is equals, as will come to passome day no doubt.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the Barque Duncraig. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr Joseph Elliott, B Uncov
Mr Lewis Gordon, B Uncov
Col D Dixson, B Uncov
Col R W Ryall, BSC
Col T B Harrison, BSC
Major H F Blair, RB Eng
Lieut W

was formerly unveiled on Monday by Prince Leopold.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

At the annual Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall on Tuesday, the Premier and several other Cabinet Ministers were present. Mr. Gladstone in his speech referred to the unsatisfactory state of Ireland, and declared that, while desirous of improving the land laws, the Government felt it to be their first duty to protect life and property, and they would not hesitate to ask for increased powers should they become necessary. In relation to foreign affairs, he said the Government desired to obtain the complete fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty and to insure reforms in Turkey. He added that the Sultan had telegraphed that the cession of Dulcigno might, he hoped, be accomplished on that or the following day.

Mr. Rathbone, formerly M.P. for Liverpool, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for the representation of Carnarvonshire, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Watkin Williams to the judicial bench. Mr. Nanney has come forward as a Conservative candidate.

Mr. Bruce, M. P. for Portsmouth, has contradicted the report of his intended resignation.

A banquet was given on Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in honour of Sir B. Frere on his return from South Africa. Sir R. Temple presided, and many other distinguished personages were present. Sir B. Frere delivered an interesting speech, and spoke warmly of the Cape colonists, and hopefully of the future of the colony.

The Judges have decided to dismiss the Worcester election petition, giving costs against the petitioner.

Lord Rosebery was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, obtaining a majority of 30 votes over Sir R. Christison.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, delivered the opening address of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, taking for his subject "Some Æsthetic Doubts as to the Play of *Richard III.*"

At the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Lord Aberdare presided, and a very interesting paper was read by Mr. Joseph Thomson descriptive of his explorations in Central Africa.

The Rev. T. P. Dale remains in Holloway Gaol, and has declared his determination not to make any concession. At a meeting convened by the Church of England Working Men's Society on Wednesday, a memorial to the Home Secretary praying for Mr. Dale's release was agreed upon.

Lord Wenlock died on Saturday, aged 62. He is succeeded in the peerage by his son, the Hon. R. Lawley, who was returned at the last General Election as M. P. for Chester, but was unseated on petition.

Colonel Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, died on Tuesday, aged 50.

A lady, Mrs. Sarah Way, died on Saturday, at Kingsdown, near Bristol, aged 104 years and 10 months.

The Rev. W. Patram, Head-master of Cirencester Grammar School, died suddenly from apoplexy while assisting in Divine service in South Cerney Church on Sunday last.

A sculling match was rowed on the Thames, on Saturday, by E. C. Laycock, of Sydney, New South Wales, and J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, United States, in which the former was successful.

Thomas Wheeler was convicted at Chelmsford Assizes of the murder of Mr. Anstie, a farmer, near St. Albans. Sentence of death was pronounced. The convict has since confessed to the crime.

A subscription has been raised in the north of Ireland, and volunteers have offered themselves to proceed to Westport to in-gather the crops of Captain Boycott, who has been ostracized by the people in his neighbourhood. The Chief Secretary has intimated that a large body of armed men cannot be allowed to provoke a conflict if a merely sufficient number are sent to save the crops they will be protected from molestation. Great excitement prevailed last night in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe, and fears of a collision between the Orangemen and the peasantry were entertained notwithstanding the presence of a strong force of military and police.

The Irish National Land League have issued an address, appealing to Irishmen at home and abroad to contribute to a national fund to meet the legal expenses of the defence of the traversers in the State prosecutions about to commence.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting at Athlone on Sunday, and in strong language condemned the acts of the Government in prosecuting public speakers and "flooding the starving counties of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry with extra police." Several other meetings have been held, at which Mr. Parnell and the other Home Rule members of Parliament have been speakers.

A withdrawal of gold for export led to a hardening of discount rates. Consols, which are now quoted at 99⅞ sellers for cash against 100⅛ a week ago, have been more or less dull. Home railways throughout, and closed without any appreciable recovery, while Foreign bonds showed, if anything, a slight rally at the last.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. H. D. Twysden, Ben. Ret.; Lord Wenlock; Lord Ormidal; General T. Browne Greive, C. B.; General Thos. Brooke; Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Dalton, Col. R.A.; R. Ibbetson, formerly Governor of Singapore; Lieut.-Col. Mure, M. P.; Lady Elizabeth Bulteel; C. E. Molineux, J. P. for Staffs and Worcestershire; J. Wollen, J. P. for Somerset; Archdeacon Sinclair-Sandhands, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. Mrs. Onslow; the Hon. Miss Mary Addington.

THE French Chambers assembled on Tuesday in Paris for the usual Autumn Session. A Ministerial statement of past doings and future intentions was read in both Houses. In the Chamber a proposition was made by a Radical deputy to give priority to the Magistracy Bill over the Elementary Education Bill, and on this the Government were defeated. The Ministry were also out-voted on the question of giving urgency to a motion for an investigation into the conduct of General de Cissey. After their double defeat the Ministry met, under the presidency of M. Grevy, the president of the Republic; but, although a strong desire to resign was expressed, it was determined to postpone a definite decision until the opinion of the Chamber had been again taken. Yesterday, after a stormy scene caused by the re-appearance of a suspended Legitimist deputy who had to be forcibly removed, a motion was made to the effect that the vote of Tuesday had been misunderstood, and after considerable debate the order of the day, declaring that the Chamber had confidence in the Government, was carried by 207 to 131.

The French police have been occupied during the last few days in closing religious establishments in many towns, and their proceedings have led to great excitement, but no serious disorder. Nearly all the monasteries in France are now closed.

Herr von Radowitz has been recalled from Paris to resume his post as German Minister at Athens.

Dervish Pasha, having reported to the Porte the threatened resistance of the Albanians to a transfer of the town of Dulcigno and distrit to Montenegro, has been authorized to employ force to carry out the cessions, and there is a general expectation on the spot that he will effectually carry out his instructions.

Thirty thousand militia have been called out by the Porte for service, and troops have been despatched to Salonica and Volo.

A charge has been made in the Greek Chamber against M. Tricoupi's Ministry of having increased the military forces of the country without having obtained the assent of the Legislature.

A violent shock of earthquake was experienced on Tuesday in Southern Austria and Croatia. At Agram upwards of 200 public and private buildings were destroyed, and in other places great damage was done. It is feared, also, that there was considerable loss of life.

The Sessions of the Belgian Chambers and the Danish Folkething were opened on Tuesday.

Emigration from Europe into the United States continues on an unprecedentedly extensive scale.

Further telegrams from Teheran report victories of the Royal troops over the Kurdish insurgents.

An official telegram from Cape Town, dated November 2, states that fighting continues in Basutoland, and some Tambookie tribes have joined the insurgents.

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A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

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The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the King, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Hadoc, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

ONE DAY IN INDIA.

By Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B.

THE JUDGE.

"Yes! he returns—Lyæus is so strong—
To that Greek worship he was taught at school,
Muses and Graces! dance ye to his song,
Smile Phœbus! kiss him, zephyr, soft and cool!"

He was not dissolved in keys at a crammer's and squirted through a competitive examination. As a boy he went to school in the old-fashioned way and received some education; afterwards he entered India, like an heir of the house, through the front-door of Haileybury. He quite regards India as his legitimate inheritance, and the people of India as villeins regardant, *adscripti glebæ*. His attitude towards the people is strictly feudal; he is to them the grant seigneur. He will protect them, and punish them; but he will have nothing in common with them, he can only regard them *de haut en bas*; in the course of his duty he may have to sentence them to transportation or death, still there must be no familiarities. To him a native, though anatomically human and sufficient for ancient history and crime, does not appear a person deserving of any right of way beyond the extreme barrier of courtesies. Amid the cobwebs of duplicity and greed there may be the dim radiance of some divine spark; but the Judge does not stoop to that close scrutiny required to perceive it.

The Judge is not one to peer into unpleasant places; he likes to keep two centuries between himself and the black men. Mr. Justice West, the Coryphæus of Codification, takes up a parable of tabors and dancing feet that entrance the Moslem of to-day; but Rupmati, of long-ruined Mandu, has a deeper interest for Mr. Justice North-West, the Coryphæus of the Taj. Ah happy Junction, I often wish I could fade so far away from the present world, "dissolve and quite forget what thou among the peepul leaves hast never known, the weariness, the fever," &c.

But though far away from the dulness and fret of our world, the Judge is present in all its gaiety and music. He is conspicuously present, clad in black velvet and soft phrases, bright neckties and jests. Three hill stations claim him as their own; and his bon-mots are diffused over the entire basin of the Ganges, from Dehra-dun to "where boon Bhagirathi coaxes broadening down from her cradle of snows."

As a raconteur the Judge stands alone; Anglo-India sits at his feet rapt; the Globe-trotter opens his note-book and marks down "a very remarkable man." The languor of the East has not entered his soul. He has fed himself upon epigrams and sublimated his thoughts with lyric poetry; he has lived like a chameleon, until everything that is bright in nature has become a part of him. "With thy clear keen joyance keen, languor cannot be: shadow of annoyance never came near thee"; or if it did, thou didst transfer it immediately to some dear friend, amid profuse expressions of regard and esteem. When the little world of Anglo-India has narrowed round the Judge's heart, he has cut the staylaces and enlarged himself in history, until a hundred generations of men could hardly hold him. He has breathed the cool winds of the Turcoman steppes; the Arabian desert has expanded around his spirit; he has nestled himself to sleep amid the luxuries of imperial seraglios, like a rose embowered in its own green leaves.

As a cicerone surrounded by the ruins of Moghal greatness, the whole world of tourists must think of the Judge with wonder and gratitude.

While the pictorial words distil from his lips, temple and tower are restored; audience-chamber and courtyard are once more peopled with stately Princes and golden Embassies. Accordingly the Judge is the great depositary of letters of introduction. Sight-seers percolate through the Governors of Bombay and Madras, through the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, North-West, and Bengal, through the Great Ornamental himself, to the common Guide, Philosopher, and friend.

When he is on the hills the severity of the Justice and Historian relaxes into the airy-fairness of the Poet; even the caustic wit of the man of the world condescends into humour and compliment. "Smile, Phœbus! kiss him, zephyr, soft and cool."

"Cool!" echoes little Mrs. Lollipop, slangy little Mrs. Lollipop, who *will* look over my shoulder as I write; "cool—let him alone for that." Yet his feelings are warm; and from warm feelings, surcharged with a desire to please flashes forth flattery, lighting up pale faces into crimson blushes and drowsy eyes into lurid brightness. But of course he means nothing by it.

"For if such token
Passes for real
Hearts may be broken,
Blurred the ideal."

Yet what kind of a poet would he be who, indued in lavender-coloured kid gloves, and paying calls between twelve and two, failed to charm ladies' ears with his "winged splendours"? He knows not to talk of cheese and the wages of Johnpawnies; nor seeks, nor finds he mortal blisses, in the course of an afternoon visit; for everyone is not Mrs. Lollipop. So he goes for the ideal; he feeds on the aërial kisses of shapes that haunt Thought's wildernesses: he conjures up before his mind's eye forms more real than living woman; and in presence of nine or ten stone of giggling fact he flatters and caresses a dream.

In idle moments the Judge will saunter into Court, take his place upon the Bench, assume the god, affect to nod, and exchange repartees with the Pleaders. The complaisant police will furnish him with crime to while away a tedious hour or two. The *menu* depends upon the weather. In December there is murder and highway robbery; in June breach of promise and defamation of character. There is almost as great a variety of crime on the banks of the Jumna as on the banks of the Thames. Villagers, who cannot write their own names, come in from remote hamlets to be tried for assault and battery; poor coolies, who would hardly know a missionay if they saw one, travel great distances to answer difficult charges relating to homicide and other curious ethical topics. The interest taken in crime, even by the lowest class of natives, is quite remarkable. Crime is to a poor Indian what religion is to a poor Scotchman. It carries him into a region of speculation remote from his every-day life; it quickens his wits; it is the only elevating influence I know of that touches him vitally. Accordingly the poor Indian regards the Judge with much consideration, as one who can create out of a mere frolic offences against the State, offences against property, or offences against the person; as one who can dignify a few playful blows by the title of culpable homicide, or Thuggee and Dacoity, or *mar-pit*; and, above all, as one who dispenses the patronage of the district goal, and in some degree of the Andaman Islands. They feel that he can provide for them; that he can appoint them to sinecures in chains, or give them a free passage to Port Blair, with an order for life-long hospitality.

But in spite of the adulation that steams up hot and odorous from the black races, one cannot but regret that so much wit and scholarship should be squandered in a country where Dulness and Toad-eating are supreme. A few bright words in verse, an epigram flashing through a judgment, a sentence of unhackneyed Latin in an official letter would be quite enough in India to damn to obscurity a potential Johnson, Strachey, or Chapman. Even the office of Viceroy could not save from ignominy an eminent man of parts. There is no Government in the Empire so local as not to view with the sternest displeasure any display of those talents which in more favoured lands win success and honour.

But happily in every province there is something better than the Government; there is among the station communities a public opinion that can well afford to laugh at the bray of the *Gazette* and the cackle of the Secretariat. The poorest of us can see with scornful indifference a witty and amusing friend repeatedly superseded. A Government can render itself ridiculous by ignoring conspicuous talent, but it cannot thus arouse any widespread indignation or inflict a general wound. Yet who could bear the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes unless he himself had a grievance? One's own fire burns out another's burning: one's own pain is lessened by another's anguish. It gives one heart to fight the common enemy when the magnificoes of wit join our ranks. In a defiant tone we say, with the Syrians, "Our gods are gods of the hills, and therefore they are stronger than we; but let us fight against them in the plains, and surely we shall," &c., &c.

But the Judge is not one of the fighting order. When Government peeps in upon him to see how he bears neglect, it shall burn to find him toying with a magnum of something dry, or climbing trees in the garden of the Hesperides for the golden apples of fancy.—*Vanity Fair.*

MAJOR BARING AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

Major Baring, the new Finance Minister of India, received a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday afternoon (Nov. 10), at his private residence in Seymour-street, Portman-square. The object of the deputation was to make representations to Major Baring, who intends leaving England for India in about a fortnight, relating to the trade and finance of that country. The gentlemen composing the deputation were Mr. Armitage, M.P., the President; Mr. George Lord, Mr. Gaddum, and Mr. Agnew, directors; and Mr. Browning, secretary of the above-named body.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in introducing the deputation, remarked that it represented a very large constituency, including an area of 20 miles round Manchester, which was very largely interested in the trade of India and in the consumption of its products. The Chamber desired, through its representatives, to become acquainted with the Finance Minister of India, having regard to the extent of the trade between the two countries. Its desire was to promote the mutual benefit of India and of England. Remote as was India, she now enjoyed the means of immediate intercourse with this country, and he considered that the commerce now carried on between the two countries was on a sound and safe footing, and was characterized by much less of a speculative character than in times past. The district which he represented was a large customer for the cotton of India; its people desired that sound economic laws should prevail in that country; and he hoped it would be shown that they took a comprehensive view of her wants. They wanted to see all obstacles removed which at present impeded the development of commerce with India. H concluded by introducing Mr. Lord and Mr. Gaddum.

Mr. Lord, referring to the duties levied on cotton goods and yarns imported into India, thought it would not be necessary for him to enter into a lengthened consideration of those duties, inasmuch as they had been condemned in principle by successive Secretaries of State, beginning with Lord Salisbury, in November, 1874, and also by the House of Commons, which by its vote declared that the duties should be got rid of as soon as possible. It was not necessary for him to argue the question, but now and then in influential quarters, especially in India, hostile opinions were expressed, and considerable difficulty was put in the way of their removal. A very short time ago Mr. Inglis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal, stated that the duties were not protective, and that they should be reimposed as they existed two years ago, and that in preference to the continuance of the licence-tax. The interests of consumers in India ought to be considered more than the interests of the millowners in Bombay, who were the only persons who received present benefit from the protection afforded by duties. He said "present benefit" because in the end they were likely to be the most permanent sufferers. The deputation which waited upon Lord Salisbury in 1874 predicted what would be witnessed before very long. It had been seen that during the last few years shares in mills had fallen to one-fourth of their former value; bankruptcy had followed, and many of the mills went into liquidation and had to change hands. This arose from the number of mills built having been in excess of those which had found profitable employment and they were built, no doubt, to some extent owing to the inducements which it was supposed might be afforded if duties were levied on Lancashire goods, so that the millowner of Bombay had required to be protected against his neighbour. He admitted at once that there was a very large field in India for mills that could be worked without the aid of protection. Manufacturers at home only complained of being put in such a position and being so handicapped, that the goods which they produced could not compete with goods produced in India. Goods of certain descriptions were admitted duty-free, but what had been done was not sufficient to carry out the obvious and stated intentions in that respect. With reference to duties, the intentions of the Act had in some measure been interfered with by very arbitrary action on the part of the collectors in Calcutta. They had confiscated wholesale goods which contained a very small proportion of yarn, while it was very well known by those conversant with the trade that mistakes of this kind easily occurred when so many persons were engaged in the business, some of them not very intelligent. He contended that such mistakes should be visited with something less than confiscation. Representations on the subject had been made to the India Office. He had recent information that the representations which had been made to the Government at Calcutta had shown them the unreaonableness of the course followed by the Custom-house officers, but the tests now proposed to be adopted to remedy the evil were far from sufficient. He had an extract from the Lieutenant-Governor's minutes, in which the rule laid down was productive of great hardship, and a fine, perhaps, might be inflicted in addition. He had submitted that a committee of experts at Calcutta, consisting of merchants conversant with the trade, should be called on to consider the circumstances in such cases of hardship, and others which had been reported, and that it should be left to them to judge whether there had been fraudulent intent. If such fraudulent intent could be established he should hardly think any punishment too severe to be inflicted. As to the question of duties, the true remedy was the repeal of them *in toto*, for which the home manufacturers had appealed during a period of 20 years altogether, and for six years with a distinct promise that the duties should be removed so soon as the finances of India would admit of it. He would remark that since the promise was made in November 1874, remissions of duties on various goods had been made to the extent of £400,000, but the relief which he desired had not been conceded. Now that the partial reduction had been granted, probably the revenue would not exceed £600,000 per annum—it was £850,000—and it might be stated at 1 per cent. of the total revenue of £60,000,000. He thought the amount was so inconsiderable in relation to the total revenue that special efforts should be made to give relief from the duties altogether. He hoped that in any proposals which might be submitted to the Finance Minister of India in the next financial year he would give the utmost consideration to the case now submitted to him. As to the Trade Marks Act of 1875, representations had been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that marks already admitted and passed under the English Act should be passed by the Indian Registrar, care being taken to protect natives and others in India, the object being that less examination should be required than if the marks were entirely new, and he was sure the Finance Minister would think that these representations were only reasonable.

Mr. Gaddum followed, and addressed the Finance Minister upon the question of *octroi* duties, which formed a considerable barrier to the interchange of commodities. There were in India nearly 1,000 municipalities, every one of which had a right to levy *octroi* duties, principally on articles of food, and other articles consumed within their respective districts. They had also a right to tax manufactured goods, and raw produce might be taxed. The conditions of taxation upon goods were such that it was found very difficult to recover the drawbacks when they were once paid. In some municipalities the *octroi* duties were farmed. He regretted that there had been such a reduction in the expenditure on public works, and he wished to impress upon the Finance Minister the importance, in the interests of commerce, of proceeding with the construction of railways. Every mile of railway constructed made it easier to prevent starvation in times of famine, besides rendering great help in the development of trade. The question of gauge was one of great importance, and deserved, he was inclined to think, greater consideration than it had hitherto received.

Major Baring said, in reply,—I am very glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you, and of hearing your views on those points of Indian commercial policy in which you are interested. The subjects of which you have treated are of very great importance, and you will scarcely expect me at present to express any decided opinions upon them. The Indian Customs duties are, as you are aware, maintained, not with any view to the protection of native industries, but for the sake of the revenue which they yield. Any steps in the direction of a further remission of these duties must, therefore, primarily depend upon the state of the revenue, upon the financial condition of India considered as a whole, and upon the relative advantages or disadvantages of the several parts of the fiscal system. When the proper time arrives, I need scarcely assure you that your views shall receive all due consideration. Any more definite expression of opinion upon my part must be the result of a careful examination in India of the several problems involved, and of consultation with the Viceroy and my future colleagues on his Excellency's Council. As regards the Trade Marks Act, the common object of yourselves and of the Indian Legislature is, I conceive, to afford by means of registration a ready and inexpensive means of proof of title. The manner in which this object may best be secured raises many questions of considerable difficulty and intricacy. The draft Bill and the report of the committee of the Indian Legislative Council have been submitted to yourselves and to some other of the leaders of Chambers of Commerce in England. Your intimate acquaintance with the details of this question cannot fail to enhance the value of the remarks which, I observe, you have submitted to the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that they will be duly weighed and considered by the Executive of India. I need not enter into a general discussion on the subject of the *octroi* duties. The merits and demerits of this system of raising revenue are well known. I will only, on this point, observe that the tendency, and as I think the very wise tendency, of recent legislation in India is to give the local taxpaying community a voice both as to the means by which local funds may most advantageously be raised and as to the manner in which they should be expended. To what extent *octroi* duties are popular in India is a point on which I am not at present sufficiently well informed to be able to express an opinion. In forming my own opinion on the subject, the degree of their popularity or unpopularity would constitute a very important item. I believe, however, I am right in stating that it is the declared policy of the Government of India to prevent the *octroi* duties from degenerating into a tax upon goods in course of transit. The most obvious method of securing this object is to create a system of bonded warehouses. Whether any practical objections exist to such a system in India I cannot say; but in any case I recognize that, if there be any solid ground for supposing that the evil which I have indicated exists, the best means of removing it merits the consideration of the Government. With reference to the question of public works, I agree that it is exceedingly desirable to make as many railways in India as possible. The limit of expenditure on the part of the Government was fixed after a very long discussion, after the report of the House of Commons' Committee, and although that limit was not intended to be final, yet, speaking my own individual opinion, I do not see any probability of its being increased just yet. The sum of £2,500,000 was named. But on this subject I will take this opportunity of urging upon those having influence in the money market whether it would not be possible to procure capital to construct some of these railways, which are much needed, out of private capital without the intervention of a Government guarantee. So far as I personally am concerned, if you will take up the matter hereafter I should think such a plan worthy of every possible assistance and encouragement. As regards the gauge of the Western Rajputana Railway, I am informed that the question was fully considered by the late Secretary of State, who, in answer to various memorials which were addressed to him on the subject, stated that the Government, after full consideration, had decided to adhere to the metre gauge. It only remains for me to express again the pleasure it has afforded me to meet you, and to assure you that any remarks you may at any future time think fit to address to me on subjects of material interest shall receive careful attention.

Having thanked Major Baring for the courtesy with which he had received them, the deputation withdrew.—*Times.*

DINNER TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Sir Bartle Frere was entertained at a banquet in Willis's Rooms on Saturday (the 6th Nov.) in celebration of his safe return to England from the Cape. Sir Richard Temple presided, and among those present were—Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir George Balfour, M.P., Dord Charles Beresford, M.P., Right Hon. Sir Richard Couch, Lord Colville of Culross, Sir John Coode, Major-General Crealock, Sir Walter Crofton, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Lord Elcho, M.P., Colonel French, Colonel Festing, Admiral Gordon, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir Arthur Grote, General Hutchinson, General Horsford, the Rev. Blomfield Jackson, Admiral Sir George King, Colonel North, M.P., Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir Henry Peek, M.P., Dr. Birdgood, Sir Henry Rawlison, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Suffield, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir E. Lugard, General Bates, Lord Hatherton, Colonel the Hon. Reginald Talbot, and the Hon. W. Littleton. Letters expressive of sympathy with the objects of the assembly and regretting the inability of the writers to attend were received from the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Aberdare, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Sligo, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Arthur Phayre, Sir Henry Ricketts, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Arthur Cotton, Sir Charles Straubenzee, Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir William Wyllie, and Colonel Buller.

The President, in proposing the toast of the evening, said the career of Sir Bartle Frere showed him to be possessed of enthusiasm, patriotism, the readiness to assume, to sustain, and to vindicate responsibility; faithfulness, fidelity to every sort of human duty, to the sacred cause of religion, and to the service of Almighty God; and last, fearlessness in the performance of duty—setting aside all personal consideration and every thought of personal risk. (Loud cheers.) There were erected to the memory of Sir Bartle Frere's rule and administration monuments and statues in different parts of the world. Sir Bartle Frere had many admirers of various creeds, of various colours, of various nationalities. There were also many of those races, both in Asia and Africa, who offered up prayers for his welfare and happiness to the end of his life. (Cheers.) For him also heartfelt wishes were breathed by many European and colonial races; but from none did more cordial aspirations proceed than from his old friends in the United Kingdom and in the metropolis of the British Empire. The sight of Sir Bartle Frere should be to the rising generation of public servants like the sight of the old lion teaching the young lions how to fight.

Sir Bartle Frere, in responding, said,—Sir Richard Temple, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—My good friend Sir Richard has made it very difficult for me to express in any adequate terms my sense of the great honour and the great pleasure you have afforded me this evening in such a hearty welcome from so many of my old friends. I had little anticipated when asked a week ago to meet six or seven of my old friends at dinner that the gathering of them would have grown to its present dimensions. To one point of what Sir Richard has said I must, however, take exception. In the presence of my old friend Sir Patrick Grant and with Sir Evelyn Wood sitting so near, it would be far from me to presume to act the part of the old lion teaching the young lions how to fight. I came only prepared to thank you for the welcome which brings to my recollection that goodly assemblage of well-wishers who bade me farewell and God-speed when I left England, little less than four years ago, to undertake the Government of the Cape and the office of Her Majesty's High Commissioner of South Africa. It cannot but be that at a meeting of this kind we should miss the faces of many tried friends that I had looked forward to seeing once again in this world, but who cannot now gather around us. The memory of them is for ever imprinted on my mind, and I cannot but feel their absence at this moment. Gentlemen, at the time I refer to there were high hopes entertained of what might be done in a few years in the great dependency of South Africa. It is to such an assemblage of friends as I see around me that I would gladly give an account of my stewardship since we last met, to say what has been attempted and what done, and why more could not be attempted or done otherwise than it was done. (Hear, hear.) But I could enter on no such retrospect without touching some chord of jarring political feeling, and I rejoice that in this time of tumpoil and political strife we are here assembled, not as party politicians, but as Englishmen met to welcome an old friend back to England, and that party politics are, for one night at least, forbidden in our social gathering. (Cheers.) I rejoice to-night to see around me many friends of very varied shades of political opinion. Some of them are among the very oldest of my Indian friends, men who have intimately known my whole Indian public life, who have laboured with me and for me, and who have had a right to know, if any men could, what I ought to do and would have done. Others there are who V have known me in Africa, who can judge of what I did there, and who know, better than any strangers to that land, what is needed, and might reasonably have been expected from any man sent thither to represent the anthority of the Crown of England. There is one inference I draw from what has been so kindly said, and to which you have so kindly responded this evening. All of you, whether we agree or differ on political questions, know with what aims and in what spirit I have worked, and it is my sense that this is so which makes me so value your welcome. Throughout my career I have ever felt that, next to the answer of a good conscience, there is no such incentive to attempt good work, no such reward of work done, as the feeling that the workman is not forgotten at home. (Hear, hear.) I can lay no claim to having gone about my work in any special spirit which was peculiarly my own. I only claim to have done my work in the general spirit of that service in which I was trained, and to which I have ever deemed it an honour to belong—the service of the Indian Government. It is in that spirit that I learnt to work and that I have striven to work on to this day, and in which I hope I shall be able to work as long as life and strength are given me. It was ever the boast of the Indian Service, whether under the old East India Company or under the Crown, that they laboured, as Englishmen, for the Crown and country of England, without question of party or thought of self; for the old Indian school was ever trained to place public duty above party politics or private interest. Where we found property or person insecure in lands under the British flag, we strove to give security of person and property to all the Queen's subjects of every colour and creed; where the law was not respected or obeyed, we strove to enforce the law. In the like task in Africa I ever found the colonists willing to support me, not only by obeying the law themselves, but by assisting to support it where it was disobeyed. (Hear, hear.) I have a heavy debt of gratitude, which I would not willingly delay acknowledging, to my friends who now welcome me home; for I should not wish to let this opportunity pass of returning my thanks to those who have so gallantly stood by me and those who have assisted me during the time I have been absent from England; and to the soldiers who, under Sir Arthur Cunynghame and Lord Chelmsford, fought, as they have ever fought, for their Queen and country, to defend the homes of their brethren in the colonies as they would have defended this ancient isle of ours, and who convinced me, if I had wanted convincing, that we still have in every rank of the English Army the same material which formed the English line at Agincourt, and at Waterloo, and at Delhi. Not less do I owe to the sailors, who, under my friends, Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan and Commodore Richards, upheld the character of the British Navy, and who showed that not only on sea or off the storm-beaten coast, but in the wild mountains of Caffraria, they were the same material as the men who fought under Nelson and Collingwood. (Cheers.) But, above all, my thanks are due to the colonists themselves, Englishmen of our own blood, and animated by the same love of freedom and justice as ourselves, and men who trace an honourable lineage by descent from the heroes who fought for freedom against Alva in the Netherlands, or who poured out their blood in the cause of civil and religious liberty as Huguenots on the soil of France, and who from in the population of South Africa a sensible element which is calculated to create a population possessed of all the qualities which we so honour in our own country. Nor let us forget those native races among them which are great in number, and which every old Indian would recognize as among the most hopeful of the uncivilized races of the earth,—those formed by nature to take high places when once they have been trained by the civilization which they have received, and are eagerly receiving, at the hands of our countrymen in South Africa. (Cheers.) To the colonists generally and to the statesmen who are their responsible Ministers I can never sufficiently express my gratitude, nor the admiration I feel for a people who, undeterred by the heaviest obstacles, steadily and bravely pursue their arduous task in laying deep and sure the foundations of a free, self-governed dominion under the flag of England. (Hear, hear.) It is quite possible, though I hope not probable, that success may not immediately follow the heroic effort which Mr. Gordon Sprigg and his fellow-colonists are now making to carry out the wishes of the English people that the colony to which England has given a constitution as liberal as our own should itself provide for its own defence. We must recollect that it is we ourselves—men not confined to any one party, but belonging to all the great parties in England—who have united to impose upon the Cape Colony the duty of self-defence and the privileges of self-government. Such work as is there being undertaken cannot be in vain; it cannot be lost; and I feel sure that the time will come when the work of those frontier farmers and merchants who are now the Ministers of the Cape Colony will be recognized by Englishmen generally as undertaken in a spirit of patriotism as pure, of humanity as wide, and of courage as heroic as animated those forefathers of ours who created and maintained the Constitution and liberties of England. (Hear, hear.) Years may elapse before South Africa and its people can be known or appreciated as they deserve. Many more years may elapse before the work can be fully known that has been there undertaken, not only by the representatives of the British Crown, but by Ministers of State and ministers of religion, by public servants and private philanthropists by all who are striving for light and right in the great struggle which must ever be waged while the world lasts between civilization and lawlessness. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentlemen, not for crediting me with victory, whether real or imaginary, but for believing that I have striven lawfully according to the rules which become an Englishman in this great struggle; and I shall carry with me to my grave a greatful recollection of the response you have given on this side the water to the kindly farewells of those multitudes in South Africa who were so well able to judge the real merits of what I have done or attempted. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Blaine proposed the toast of "Lady Frere and the other members of Sir Bartle Frere's family," and Sir Bartle Frere replied.—*Times*

SPEECHES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr, Gladstone, who was received with deafening and prolonged cheering, said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Without any special reference to the too glowing terms in which you, my Lord Mayor, have been pleased to speak of my own personal career, I beg to tender to your lordship and to this company my thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" on the part of my colleagues, and my own notless grateful thanks. We value highly, Sir this testimony. We do not misunderstand the sense in which it is given by a party of mixed opinions representing and fairly representing, the necessarily mixed sentiments of this great community. We understand, my Lord Mayor, the desire thus expressed, the inquiry thus made, about the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and I can reply to that inquiry in terms satisfactory to their friends. (Cheers.) I am competent to speak—it is impossible that their health could be better than it is. (Cheers and a laugh.) It is commonly believed that, after all, there is no better auxiliary towards the enjoyment of health than hard work (cheers and a laugh); and that is a condition, that is an assistance, towards the preservation and improvement of their health which Her Majesty's Ministers have enjoyed and are likely to enjoy. (Cheers and a laugh.) There was some taste of this during the Parliamentary Session, when, admirably and patriotically supported by the House of Commons, we laboured to do what we could for the removal of a long-felt religious grievance (cheers), for the improvement of the condition of the great and important class of the occupiers of the soil, who had been labouring under severe distress, and for giving greater security in important respects to that still more widely extended class, the labourers and artisans of the country. But, my Lord Mayor, the recess, which is supposed sometimes to bring rest to a Government, even as the night following the day lulls the weary limbs of all animated nature into sleep—that recess has come to us attended with great anxiety; and on this occasion I should not do justice to the position in which you have placed me if I did not say one early word on the subject of a principal one of these anxieties—I mean the facts connected with the state of Ireland (cheers), which have pressed themselves deeply on the mind of every intelligent citizen of this country. There is, indeed, one happy and blessed circumstance in the condition of Ireland with regard to which we can have but one united and harmonious sentiment of satisfaction, I mean at the bounty Providence has bestowed on that country, visited in some former years with extraordinary privations—the great blessing of an abundant harvest. (Cheers.) We had, perhaps, my Lord Mayor, been sanguine enough to believe that that blessing would have undoubtedly mitigated in an essential degree, where it had not altogether removed, the pressure of agricultural distress, and that the bounty of Providence would have been reflected in the improved social circumstances of the country. But I am compelled to confess that on that subject we have been disappointed. And here there are two subjects on each of which I must bestow a few brief words, following the lines of my noble friend the Lord Chancellor in what he has said on the great subject of liberty and law. (Cheers.) With respect to law, the Parliament of this country, too long accustomed to legislate for Ireland in a spirit of narrowness, and to leave upon the annals of the country little but the records of severity and oppression—the Parliament of this country has in late years opened its mind to larger and wider lessons, and has proceeded to deal with that question which more than any other is vital to the condition of Ireland—I mean the land of Ireland—upon principles adapted to the wants, the condition, and the history of Ireland. There appears to be in Ireland at this moment, by no means confined to agitators or like-minded persons, a belief that the principles applied to land in Ireland in 1870 still require some development in order to complete the great improvement which unquestionably recent legislation has effected in the condition of the occupiers, who are the most numerous party in the community which it has affected, and without inflicting injury on any other class whatever. (Cheers.) It will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government carefully to examine the condition of the law with reference to the wants of Ireland, and if they find occasion to believe that its provisions are insufficient for the great objects connected with the happiness of the people, to which they ought to be addressed, they will not scruple to call on the Legislature again to address itself to the subject in full confidence that they will deal with it in that spirit of equity and justice which has already, happily I think, for a series of years unequivocally marked its proceedings. (Cheers.) But there is another and more painful subject. I have said we had hoped for an improvement in the social condition of the country from the diminution of the sufferings which 12 months ago, went far to account for whatever might be observed of uneasiness, and even of disorder, in the state and conduct of that people. But other influences have come upon the scene—some of them, perhaps, legitimate, others, more questionable, have been pressed on our view by means that cannot for a moment pretend to be legitimate, and are incompatible with the first conditions of a well-constituted society. (Cheers.) I allude to a party which has long sought to associate its political history with the reform and improvement of the law; but there is one thought anterior to the reform and improvement of the law, and that is the maintenance of public order. (Cheers.) It may be argued that Ireland is visiting upon England the consequences of old and not yet thoroughly forgotten oppression, but it is not England that is being punished, it is Ireland itself—Ireland, in which not landlords only, but occupiers of the soil who desire to fulfil their duties and perform their contracts, those who would wish to be occupiers by taking farms that have become vacant, find themselves obstructed by menace, by intimidation, and by crimes which are a disgrace to any country. Anxious as we are for the practical improvement of the land laws, I assure your lordship and all who hear me, as well as those who may become acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, that we recognize also the priority of the duty above every other of enforcing the law for the purposes of order. (Cheers.) And let me say one word more. We hold it our first duty to look to the law as it stands, to ascertain what its fair and just administration means. But the obligation incumbent upon us to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his life and his property might, under certain circumstances, compel us to ask for an increase of power (loud cheers); and, although we will never anticipate such a contingency, nor imagine it to exist until it is proved be the clearest demonstration, yet if that contingency were realized, if the demonstration were afforded, you may rely on it we should not shrink from acting on the obligation it would entail. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, our cares have not been demostic cares only. You stated that for nearly half a century it had been my privilege to serve my Sovereign and country in public life. (Cheers.) On five previous occasions I have been called upon to join different Administrations as a confidental adviser of the Crown, but never on any of those previous occasions was the burden of anxiety so diversified and so diffused as when in April last it pleased Her Majesty to lay on me the burden and confer on me the power of considering the formation of a Government. We had to cast our eyes aboard in more than one direction. In South Africa, though the war there in which we were engaged had happily been ended, yet there had begun a struggle which I am sorry to say has not yet reached its termination—a struggle carried on by the means of the colonists, and growing out of a policy which has been the result of their counsels in the exercise of their own independence; yet still a struggle which we cannot but watch with a close and deep anxiety. If we turned to the great Indian Empire of the Queen—that large, important,

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indispensable part of the obligations of the Imperial Government—we found when we came into office an Anglo-Indian force little short of 70,000 were engaged in sustaining the military operations that had been carried on in Afghansistan. We addressed ourselves to that subject with the desire I have already described in authentic language—"to secure the independence of the people of that conntry and to restore their friendly relations with the Indian Empire." We have not yet been able to accomplish all we could wish; yet something has been done. Some portion of that country has been restored to a more hopeful condition; and if we have been compelled to learn that we must be content inthis world with gradual and regulated progress, yet we have been able to diminish by between 20,000 and 30,000 the enormous force which had been engaged in military operations in that country. Then there was what is called the Eastern Question, which it was quite impossible to overlook. We had, indeed, here a peculiar felicity; for although as has been truly said, the differences of political opinion have been sharp in this country of late years, yet we found ourselves able to adopt the declarations, and work for a purpose which had been identically declared on the part of the Government which we had succeeded. It was, I believe, standing nearly where I wow stand, that the late Prime Minister, no longer than two years ago, declared, and justly declared, that the Treaty of Berlin, which had been recently concluded, was a treaty that, if fully executed, promised to confer great benefits upon Europe. He stated, with truth and justice, that England, at least, would not be the Power that would shrink from any of the obligations connected with the execution of that treaty (cheers), and he expressed a sanguine expectation thatwithin a very short period its several provisions would take effect. It is no wonder, my Lord Mayor, if some portion of these anticipations were over-sanguine: but undoubtedly, when we came into office, we found that many of the most important portions of that treaty still remained unfulfilled, and we at once declared our intention to address ourselves to the purpose of endeavouring to secure the execution of an instrument which was due to the policy of our predecessors. We found our duty lay in that direction, and we were not in the least degree less disposed to pursue that duty because we thought there was some promise of harmony of opinion in the country when we addressed ourselves to a work which others had begun and to the excution of which they were bound. (Cheers.) It has been supposed that we did this in the spirit of enemies to the Government of Turkey. Well, we have never admitted that we were enemies to the Government of Turkey. We believe, on the contrary, that we are its friends, because we endeavour to bring it to a policy by which alone we are convinced that it has a primise of continued existence. There were other friends of Turkey. I do not speak of persons in this country who recommended it to enter into the recent was which ended in reducing its territory in Europe by about one-half. We do not wish to be identified with friendship of that kind, but we believe that for the continued existence of the Turkish power, to give a chance to that existence and to justify that existence, two things are necessary—the one the fulfilment of international engagements, and the other that the condition of the people over whom the Ottoman power is reigning shall be rendered tolerable by good and equal laws. (Cheers.) We believe these things to be necessary—we believe them to be reasonable. (Ceeers.) There are at this moment, though little known, portions of the Turkish Empire where, under the more lax system of former years, considerable local liberties have been left to the subjects of that Empire. Wherever that is the case you will find the people comparatively well affected; and where, on the other hand, you find continual difficulty and disturbance, it is percisely because no local control over their affairs of a practical kind is allowed to the races that inhabit the Empire, but they are governed from Constantinople by those who, even if well disposed for the purpose, are not qualified to carry on the work. Do not let it be supposed that because these races who inhabit the Turkish Empire are not Englishmen, and many of them not Christians, they, therefore, are unfit to enjoy the benefits of civil government. Rely upon it that these races have in them much promise for the future—not the Christian races alone—and I have never spoken, and never will speak, one word of disrespect to them. What we desire is the improvement of their condition by those means which justice and reason dictate, and with an amount of change the very smallest that is necessary for the attainment of the object. The Treaty of Berlin contemplated an adjustment of territory on the Turkish frontier, and that has not yet taken place. It contemplated some chenges with regard to Greece in which no progress has yet been made. It contemplated the grant of local privileges and the correction of most gross local abuses in armenia and in other parts of Turkey, with respect to which not one practical or effective step as yet been taken. I do not mean that there has been no step taken at any point in Turkey, because there have been steps taken; but in regard to very large portions of the treaty there has been no progress whatever. With these hopes and expectations we have laboured for the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin, and we have laboured for it by those means which are now known by a phrase which has grown familiar among us—the concert of Europe. We have not desired to establish separate action, for we did not think it was the duty this country to take upon herself alone obligations that belong to Europe. (Hear.) All that we can do is to assist, to recommend, and to promote by amicable and respectful means the formation of that European concert and the application of it to beneficial purposes. It has this recommendation—it is the most powerful of all instruments where it can be brought to act. I will not say it is the instrument which it is the easiest to command, for the freedom of opinion and perfect independence which must prevail among the Powers must render it arduous work to make progress by means of its employment. Yet we must not despair of at least effecting something by means of the concert of Europe. Within the last 12 hours we have received telegrams which were sent from Turkey by special order of the Sultan. The last of them informs us that there is good hope of hearing either to-day or to-morrow intelligence from Dulcigno which, he says, will be highly satisfactory. (Cheers.) And in a prior telegram he has given a more marked definition of the nature of this intelligence by stating that according to his sanguine hopes it would consist of the announcement of the surrender of Dulcigno. (Renewed cheers.) The Sultan was pleased to pay to ourselves a compliment of which I am the honoured vehicle, for he expressed a desire that at your lordship's hospitable board this announcement should be made. (Cheers.) The old rule that we should not dwell in too sanguine a manner on anticipations until they are actually realized has found its way into many good and homely proverbs. It is a rule which the experience of this life leads us to value highly. At the same time I hope we are very glad we have been cheered with such a message, proceeding from a source so high, and directed to the gratification of a company so worthy to receive it. The right hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor."

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

The Marquis of Hartington.—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It can never be an easy matter to return thanks in adequate terms for an assembly so renowned as the British House of Commons, and I do not think the difficulty is less than usual on this occasion. It is, I believe, generally admitted that there is no age in human life more awkward or more uninteresting than that in which childhood is merging into manhood. It is very difficult to speak in enthusiastic terms of an individual at that age; and it is impossible at such an age to speak in those terms of unbounded hope and confident expectation with which you may refer to a distant and yet uncertain career in which the sterling qualities of mind have not yet had time to develop themselves. In some such state the House of Commons is at present. It is old enough to have dissipated, I fear, some hopes, and, I hope, some fears, but it has not been able hitherto to give to the country an earnest of what its powers may really be. I do not think that the late Session enabled the present House of Commons to show all that it was capable of. It contained within its walls many able and ardent men who were burning to grapple with many of the most interesting political problems of the day, but owing to the time at which it assembled, giving to it hardly half the usual period for its labours, it was obliged to descend to a somewhat lower level, and to devote itself to questions which, although extremely practical and important, were still questions that scarcely possessed so universal and general an interest as some which the House of Commons might have preferred to discuss. (Hear, hear.) The House encountered some difficulties which were unexpected, and it inherited some impediments from its predecessors. To crown its difficulties at a most critical moment, it lost the services of the statesman who, both by his official position and also by his transcendent, Parliamentary abilities, had acquired, and was universally acknowledged to possess legitimately the title of its leader. (Applause). Though I should be the last to disparage the results of the late Session, I decline to admit that the powers or capacities of the House of Commons can be judged by those results alone. At all events, I am extremely desirous of taking this opportunity—the first which has been presented to me—of bearing my willing testimony to the patience, perseverance, and endurance with which a large number of members of the House of Commons devoted themselves, in circumstances of great difficulty and of some embarrassment, to the completion of the task which they had undertaken. (Hear, hear.) I think that in returning thanks for the health of this House of Commons it is sufficient to say that it contains within it an unusual number of men of exceptional ability and of men who are determined to use those abilities to the utmost of their power for the service of their country. (Hear, hear). It may even happen that this abundance of talent and this desire to work thoroughly may themselves prove obstacles to the accomplishment of any work at all. It is the mass of business which confronts Parliament in these days and it is the mode in which we transact that business that constitute our real danger and form an obstacle to the usefulness of the House of Commons. I do not for a moment believe that Parliament has anything permanently to dread from the attacks or the hostile devices of any of its enemies who threaten the authority and influence of Parliament; and I believe that if the House of Commons will address itself to its present difficulties in the practical spirit of Englishmen, and will adopt those principles for the conduct of its business which have been found useful and necessary in the other affairs of life, it may be able to render to the country as great and as brilliant services as have been rendered by any of its predecessors. (Hear, hear).

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM MR. RUSKIN.

At the distribution of prizes to the art classes at Chesterfield last night (Nov.11), Lord Edward Cavendish presiding, the secretary read an extraordinary letter from Mr. John Ruskin, in answer to one asking him to come to lecture. It is as follows:—

"Harlesden, London, Friday.

"My dear Sir,—Your letter reaches me here. I have just returned from Venice where I have ruminated in the pasturages of the home of art; the loveliest and holiest of lovely and holy cities, where the very stones cry out, eloquent in the elegancies of iambics. I could not if I would go to Chesterfield, and I much doubt whether I would go if I could. I do not hire myself out—after the fashion of a brainless, longtongued puppet—for filthy ducats. You, and those who told you to write me, want me, I presume, to come that you may make money for your art class; and if I should get you much money you will then tolerate some good advice from me. No, I will not come.

"I have heard of Chesterfield. Hath it not a steeple-abomination, and is it not the home—if not the cradle—of that arch-abomination-creator, Stephenson? To him are we indebted for the screeching and howling and shrieking fiends fit only for a Pondemonium called locomotives that disfigure the loveliest spots of God's own land.

"I will not come to Chesterfield. Tell your students that art is a holy luxury, and they must pay for it. Tell them to study, to ponder, and to work with a single thought for perfection, observing loving and strict obedience to the monition of their teacher. Let them learn to do things rightly and humbly, and then, by the conviction that they can never do them as well as they have been done by others, they may be profited.

"My good young people, this is pre-eminently the foolishest—yes, quite the foolishest—notion that you can get into your empty little egg-shells of heads; that you can be a Titian, or a Raphael, or a Phidias; or that you can write like Seneca. But because you cannot be great, that is no reason why you should not aspire to greatness. In joy, humility, and humbleness, work together. Only don't study art because it will pay, and do not ask, for payment because you study art. Art will make you all wiser and happier, and is worth paying for. If you are in debt—as I suppose you are, or why pester me?—pay off your debts yourselves. If you write to me only that you may get money you are on the foolishest of errands. Wisdom is more precious than rubies, and is offered to you as a blessing in herself. She is the reward of industry, kindness, and modesty. She is the prize of prizes, the strength of your life now, and an earnest of the life that is to come. This advice is better than money, and I give it to you gratis. Ponder it and profit by it.—Ever faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN."

MR. W. W. HUNTER ON THE BENGAL AND IRISH LAND LAWS.

In the course of his lecture on India to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, on the 9th November Mr. W. W. Hunter introduced the following remarks on the land tenures in Bengal and Ireland:—While in Southern India the demand is for restraints upon the money-lender, in Bengal the cry of the peasantry is for protection against the landlord. Accordingly, in 1859, the Government practically said to the zemindars,—We created you as a proprietary body in 1793 by our own Act. In doing so we made over to you valuable rights which up to that time were vested in the State, but we carefully reserved the rights of the cultivators. We shall now ascertain and define the rights of the cultivators; and we shall settle your relations with them on the basis of those rights. The result was embodied in the famous Land Laws of 1859, which divided the cultivators of Bengal into four classes:—1. Tenants who had held their holdings at the same rent since 1793, and whose rents could not be enhanced on any ground whatever. 2. Tenents who had held their holdings at the same rent for 20 years, and were, therefore, presumed by law to have held since 1793. The rents of such tenants could not be raised on any ground unless it could be shown that they had not held since 1793, in which case they belonged to the next class—namely, 3. Tenants who had held their holdings for 12 years. Such a tenant enjoyed what are called "occupancy rights"—that is to say, he had a right to occupy his holding so long as he paid the rent; and his rent could only be raised by a suit at law. In such a suit it must be proved, other that his holding measures more acres than he pays for, or that he pays a lower rate than other occupancy tenants in the neighbourhood, or that the productive power of his land, or the price of the produce, has increased without any effort on his part. In short, the rent of an occupancy tenant could, by the law of 1859, be raised only if he held at rates proved to be unfair either to the landlord or to the neighbouring tenants of the same class. 4. The fourth class of cultivators, according to the Code of 1859, were those who had held for less than 12 years. In these the law recognized no rights, and left them to make what bargains they could, by leases, or as tenants at will. . . . Further experience since 1859 has taught the Government that even these provisions are inadequate to avert the wholesale enhancement of rents in Bengal. It accordingly issued a Commission in 1879 to inquire into the questions involved; and the report of the Commission has just reached England. Whatever may be the fate of the new law which these volumes propose, they will ever remaln a monument of noble intention, able discussion of principles, and honest statement of the facts. The Commissioners, like the legislators of 1859, have arrived at the couclusion that a substantial peasant right in the soil exists in Bengal. They accordingly confirm all the rights given to the peasant by the Land Code of 1859, and in some important respects they psopose to augment them. The cultivators who have held their land at the same rent since 1793 can never have their rent raised; and those who have thus held for 20 years are still presumed to have held since 1793. The cultivators who have held for 12 years have their privilages increased. Their occupancy rights are consolidated into a valuable peasant-tenure, transferrable by sale, gift, or inheritance; and it is proposed that all increase in the value of the land or the crop, not arising from the agency of either the landlord or tenant, shall henceforth be divided equally between them. This provision is a very important one in a country like Bengal, where new railways, new roads, and the increase of the people and of trade constantly tend to raise the price of the agricultural staples. What political economists call the "unearned increment" is no longer to accrue to the proprietor, but is to be divided between him and the cultivator, so that landlord and tenant are henceforth to be joint sharers in the increasing value of the land. This is an important step; but the great changes proposed by the Rent Commissioners refer to the husbandmen who have held for less than 12 years, and whom the Land Code of 1859 admitted to no rights whatever. It left them to make the best bargain they could with the landlords; and this bargain has been such a very bad one as to cause windespread distress. The Commissioners declare that the competition for land, if unchecked by law or custom, reduces "the whole agricultural population to a condition of misery and degradation," and they have resolved, so far as in them lies, to arrest this slow ruin of Bengal. They enunciate the principle that "the land of of a country belongs to the people of country; and while vested rights should be treated with all possible tenderness, no mode of appropriation and cultivation should be permanently allowed by the ruler which involves the wretchedness of the great majority of the people, if the alteratiin or amendment of the law relating to land can by itself, or in conjunction with other measures, obviate or remedy the misfortune." Strong doctrine this; and very stringently do the Commissioners apply it. In their draft code they propose a system of compensation for disturbance the thorough-going character of which contrasts strongly with the very mild Irish Bill which the House of Lords rejected last Session. The Bengal Rent Commissioners would accord a *quasi*-occupancy right to all tenants who have held for three years. They propose that such a tenant shall not be evicted, except (*a*) for nonpayment of rent; (*b*) for the breach of some condition in his lease for which the penalty of eviction was stipulated; or (*c*) the refusal to pay an increased rent. If the landlord demands an increased rent from such a tenant, and the tenant prefers to leave rather than submit to the enhancement, than the landlord must pay him—first a substantial compensation for disturbance, and, second, by a substantial compensation for improvements. The compensation for disturbance is calculated at a sum equal to one year's increase rent as demands by the landlord. The compensation for improvements includes payment for buildings erected by the tenant, for tanks, wells, irrigation works, drainage works, embankments, or for the renewal or improvement of any of the foregoing; also for any laud which the tenant may have reclaimed or enclosed, and for all fruit trees which he may have planted. The operation of these clauses will be that before the landlord can raise the rent he must be prepared to pay to the outgoing tenant a sum which will swallow up the increased rental for several years. The practical result is to give a more or less complete degree of tenant right to all cultivators who have held their land for three years or upwards—that is, almost the whole agricultural population of Bengal. . The analogy of the situation in Bengal to the agrarian agitation in Ireland is in some respects a striking one. In both countries a state of things has grown up under British rule which seems unbearable to a section of the people. In Bengal the peasantry have fought by every weapon of delay afforded by the courts; in England the Irish representatives are fighting by every form of obstruction possible in Parliament. In both countries we may disapprove of the weapons employed, but in both we must admit that these weapons are better than the ruder ones of physical force. In both countries I believe that the peasantry will more or less completely win the day, for in both the state of things of which they complain is repugnant to the awakened conscience of the British nation. But the analogy, although striking, must not be pushed too far; for, on the one hand, the Irish peasantry has emigration open to it—a resource practically not available to the Bengal husbandman. On the other hand, the proprietary right in Bengal was a gift of our own as late as 1793—a gift hedged in by reservations in favour of the peasantry, and conferred for the distinctly expressed purpose of securing the welfare of the people. The proprietary right in Ireland is the growth of centuries of spoliation and conquest. It may, perhaps, therefore, be found possible to accord a secure position to the peasantry of Bengal without injustice to the landlords. But the Irish difficulty is a more complex oae, and demands a higher order of statesmanship for its solution; for the problem in Ireland is how to get rid of a national inheritance of wrong with the least cost to the nation and with the least infringement of vested proprietary rights.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE "RELIEF" OF CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin on Monday by a report that a body of Orangemen were carrying out their intention of marching on Mayo in order to "relieve" Captain Boycott. Late on Monday evening Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, sent for representatives of the press, and said, with reference to the "Boycott Expedition:"—"I have always a great objection to communicate any matter relating to the intentions of Government to the press, but the subject I wish to speak to you upon is in relation to Captain Boycott. I wanted to tell you that from the beginning of this unfortunate event of Captain Boycott's we have been exceedingly anxious to give every possible protection, and he has asked for none that has not been given to him. I may state that when I saw Lord Browne I pressed upon him myself that if he would get men to go down from Dublin or anywhere else to Captain Boycott's we would protect them to the farm, at the farm, and away from the farm. We hoped that Capt. Boycott would be anxious to get his crops saved, and we determined to protect any number of men he should require for that purpose; but to-day we are informed that a very much larger body was likely to go from the north. We heard of 1,000 men from one place, and a good deal more in other cases. I need not tell you that such a number of people going down to the farm would not be necessary to save the crops, and would in all probability lead to a strong conclusion that a breach of the peace would be committed. Upon hearing from Captain Boycott what number of men he wants for the *bonâ-fide* purpose of saving his crops, we undertake to give them the fullest possible protection to the farm, at the farm, aud away from the farm; but any force of armed men beyond that would be an illegal gathering, and we trust no one will make himself responsible for such a gathering. We found it necessary to night to send down a large force both of infantry and cavalry to Ballinrobe to preserve the peace, supposing this intention should be carried out of a body of armed men going down."

At 10 o'clock on Monday night, when the 19th Hussars were retiring to rest at their quarters in the Island-bridge barracks, an order to march was conveyed to them. Four troops of Hussars prepared immediately for the road, and by two o'clock they reached the Broadstone terminus, and placed their horses in special trains which were in waiting. At half-past three o'clock a detachment of the Army Service corps, consisting of 10 waggons, including ambulance waggons, drove up Dominick-street and proceeded to the point of embarkation, and prepared to start by one of the special trains proceeding to Claremorris. On Tueseay 400 men of the 84th Regiment were despatched to the same district from the Curragh camp, *via* Athlone.

A report from Ballinrobe says:—The 84th Regiment, when it arrived here, failed to obtain shelter. The men had marched 13 English miles from Claremorris by a bad road and until they reached this town on Tuesday night had nothing to eat from midnight on Monday. Their tents had not reached in time to be erected, and the great majority of them had to walk the streets of Balimrobe all night. The 79th Regiment stationed here allowed as many men of the 84th as possible to sleep on the floor and in the passages of their quarters. The men of the 19th Hussars arrived later, and they had great difficulty in obtaing lodgings. The commissariat department utterly broke down, and the force of 1,500 men, military and police, stationed here had very little, if any, preparation made for their reception. Nor was this all; the postal telegraph authorities at Dublin failed to send down their special staff of operators until midnight, and hence the news looked for with interest from this place failed to get through in proper time. At the last moment the Irish Executive have given orders for the men coming from Ulster to be searhed at Cavan, and firearms in their possession to be removed.

The following notice was largely posted at Claremorris:—"Men of the barony of Claremorris,—Will you allow the men of the barony at Kilmain to be walked upon by a handful of Orangemen? Let your answer be, 'No, we'll not.' Onward, then, in your thousands to lough Mask. Armed, strike for your religion, your lives, and your liberty."

On Wednesday final arrangements were made for the despatch of the relief expedition to Captain Boycott, under the protection of the Government. It was arranged to consist of 50 men—23 labourers, and 27 gentlemen volunteers. The Monaghan contingent, numbering 32 men, for the relief of Captain Boycott, arrived in Clones in good order on Wednesday night.

By an early hour on Thursday morning a portion of the "army of protection" in the shape of two squadrons of the 19th Hussars and one of the 1st Dragoon Guards, started from Ballinrobe for Claremorris, where the Orangemen were expected to arrive in the course of the day from Dublin. They were preceded by 50 men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, on foot, and 20 mounted police, whose duty it was to protect the 13 miles of road between Ballinrobe and Claremorris. This course was decided on in consequence of alarming rumours having reached the magistrates, and they immediately telegraphed to Athlone for two guns and a detachment of the Royal Artillery. The total force which was to form the escort of the Orangemen from Claremorris to Hollymount, five miles from here, consisted of 150 infantry, two pieces of artillery, and 150 of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The carowners of Claremorris refused to allow the Orangemen the use of their vehicles. They refuse also to hire out their cars even to constabulary officers, and they state that they dare not do so. Mr. Robinson, of the Local Government board, went down to the workhouse infirmary in order to see what accommodation could be provided, in case any injured should be brought in. The authorities gave strict orders to the troops under their control on no account to fire upon the people, unless they themselves resort to the use of arms. In that case the troops were to act as if in actual warfare. The peasantry state that, if he remains, Captain Boycott will never again hear the birds sing, meaning that he will not live to the coming spring.

A large steamer arrived in Ballina harbour on Thursday morning, with some 50 labourers carrying agricultural implements. It was immediately rumoured that the steamer had on board the Orangemen from the North, who had shipped from Sligo, and the excitement rose to such a pitch that the captain found it necessary to give an assurance to the townspeople that he had no one on board other than the farm labourers returning from England.

Representatives of the Nationalists from different parts of the country arrived in Claremorris, and the result of their deliberations was the adoption of a placard, on Thursday, counselling the people to remain in their homes and "let the British Government display their despotism unheeded." The notice only refered, however, to the arrival of the Orangemen at Claremorris. In the streets were posted armed police. There were on Thursday fully 7,000 men, military and police, between Claremorris and Ballinrobe.

A telegram from Claremorris, Nov. 11, to the *Times*, states:—The expedition for the relief of Captain Boycott arrived at Claremorris this afternoon. It consists of 50 men from the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, each county contributing 25. They are under the leadership of Mr. Manning, Captain Somerset Maxwell, and Mr. Norris Goddard. All the men are tenaat farmers or the sons of tenant farmers, and appear quiet and respectable. Their demeanour at Mullingar station, where they met the Claremorris train, was so quiet that no outsider could have guessed that they were not employed in the ordinary business of life. The party are evidently prepared for roughing it. They kuow that they cannot expect to get even the necessaries of life in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe. Provisions have been conveyed in the train to support 60 men for eight days. It was found impossible to provide tents, and as it is probable that the men will have to sleep in the open air, blankets have been sent down for their use. Six carts and horses have been brought down in the train to convey the provisions and stores to Captain Boycott's place from Claremoris station. It may be interesting to know the events which immediately preceded the setting out of the expedition. Mr. Manning, by his letters to the Daily Express, under the signature of "Combination," first intimated the idea of going to Captain Boycott's assistance. He was flooded with correspondence offering every from of co-operation. One gentleman promised, if necessary to send 30,000 men to Ballinrode. There were many volunteers from Belfast, but Mr. Manning wisely preferred to take his men from the agricultural classes. The result was that he combined with Captain Maxwell in procuring men from Cavan and Monaghan. In the course of two days several hundreds volunteered in both counties. All were so eager to go that Captain Moxwell and Mr. Manning had the greatest difficulty in selecting the small number of 50, which the Government decided, after communication with Captain Boycott, was sufficient for the saving of the crops. The men are, for purposes of convenience, divided into small batches of five or six under separate leaders, according to the several parishes from which they come. The Cavan men assembled in the town of Cavan last night. Captain Maxwell addressed them, and told them they were going down as labourers, and not for party display or to cause any terrorism. They were only to save Mr. Boycott's crops, and not to use their revolvers except in self-defence in the event of the military failing to protect them. Mr. Manning assembled the Monoghan men at Clones last night, and addressed them in a similar strain. The men seem thoroughly to understand their position. They are going as laboures to save the crop of an innocent and persecuted man, and not to cause the slightest distrubance. The men carry revolvers, and Captain Maxwell received from the Executive in Dublin full assurance that they were at liberty to do so. He was told that the Government would never expect any men to go into such a district without the means of defending themselves. The men all take the spades and implements with them, while two of their body are experienced land stewards, and will oversee the work. The train which conveyed the expedition was preceded by a pilot engine, and there were large bodies of troops at all the stations; but there was not the slightest disturbance, and though curiosity was displayed it was of a perfectly good-humoured character. As the train passed through Westmeath, police were stationed along the line at short intervals. Your correspondent travelled for some distance in the carriage with 25 Cavan men. They were in the best of spirits, and declared that they had no wish to fight or create a disturbance, but that they meant to do their work, and expressed their willingness to stay after the expedition returned and work for Mr. Boycott. They are all fine-looking, pleasant-spoken men, many of them having left their wives and families and said that whatever happened, and however they were treated, the men of Cavan would be found true to the Crown and Constitution. At Ballyhaunis, the station before Claremorris, a crowd of over 100 assembled and shouted and hooted. Cries of "Why don't the black-guards come out?" and "Not one of them will ever come back," "They will never come back, were frequently repeated. The station of Claremorris presented a brilliant appearance. A troop of the King's Dragoon Guards and four companies of infantry were drawn up opposite the station, and a troop of the 19th Hussars, under Major Coghill, lined the road up into the town of Claremorris. The people seemed good-humoured and curious, and more inclined to banter than to do anything else. The carts are being loaded as this message is being sent, and the expedition will soon be on its way to Captain Boycott's, a distance of about 15 Irish miles, or nearly 20 English miles, which the 50 Ulstermen will have to march before they reach their destination.

A later message states:—The whole road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, a distance of 13 miles, was patrolled by police, sufficient to make any attempt to attack the strangers hopeless. Two squadrons of the 10th Hussars and one of the 1st Dragoon Guards left Ballinrobe this morning for Claremorria. Two guns of the Royal Artillery were telegraphed for to Athlone, and the escort from Claremorris to Holymount consisted of 150 infantry, two field-pieces, and 150 men of the Royal Irish Constabulary. All the forces which could be spared from the garrisons in the West were concentrated upon the line of march, and the whole district presented a strange and stirring spectacie. A stranger who did not know the circumstances might have supposed that he was in a campaign country on the eve of an expected battle. The excitement of the populace, which had been aroused by reports of a hostile invasion, and an assemblage of Orangemen at Lough Mask, was further stimulated by the warlike preparations. A detachment of 400 men of the 75th Regiment left Castlebar Barracks by the 10 o'clock train this morning. They were furnished with 40 rounds of ammunition per man. The garrison at Castlebar is to be reinforced by 150 men. The troops are harassed by extra duty, having to patrol the roads at night to guard against any sudden attack. The railway station at Claremorris was held by a company of the 66th Regiment, and 70 constables were posted on picket duty along the road to Ballinrobe. The measure of the distance between the present state of things and civil war seemed to be short indeed. Nothing but the overpowering force at the disposal of the Government could have averted the collision, as efforts had been made to excite the people to resist the advance of the expendition, and appeals, apparently intended to allay irritation, had more the effect of fanning the fame. It was a great relief to the minds of the friends of the relief party and all well-dispossed citizens when they heard that they had arrived safely at Ballinrobe, and were to pass the night there, and proceed the rest of their journey in the morning, as it was feared that when darkness set in it would be impossible, with the utmost vigilance and activity, to afford them full protection.

A telegram in Friday's *evening standard*. dated Ballinrobe, Thursday night, says:—After a most wearisome march of 16 miles from Claremorris, the Boycott Expedition arrived here shortly before ten o'clock to-night. Clearemorris and the villages *en route* to Ballinrobe were in a most disturbed state, and fearful execrations were levelled at the men as they marched through. No attempt, however, was made to molest the party. An escort of 200 men of the 7th Regiment, under Major Pearce, accompanied the labourers as far as the village of Hollymount, where another force of 200 men of the 84th Regiment relieved them, and brought the expedition to Rallinrobe. Here a howling mob awaited them, and their appearance was the signal for a volley of threats and imprecations. The labourers took all the insult offered them, both at Ballinrobe and at the villages *en route* without the least exhibition of feeling. They marched direct to the Infantry Barracks, and the first thing which attracted attention there was a placard posted on the gate, calling upon the men of Claremorris to march to Lough Mask and strike for creed, country, and liberty. The party leave Ballinrobe at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning for Lough Mask.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

There was a lively *fracas* at the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 11th November. The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs on that date:—A scandalous scene marked the commencement of to-day's sitting of the Chamber. M. Baudry d'Asson, Vendean Legitimist, whose want of self-control is notorious, was visited on Tuesday with temporary exclusion for styling the Cabinet in a written speech which he was reading, "*Un gouvernement de crocheteurs.*" As he refused to withdraw, the House rose, in accordance with the standing order as to contumacy of this kind. Temporary exclusion is a penalty applying, not to one, but to a number of sittings, yet to-day M. Baudry d'Asson took his usual seat. M. Gambetta, with great courtesy, invited him to withdraw, telling him he was allowed a quarter of an hour to reflect and take the advice of his friends. When the interval had elapsed the questors went up and requested him to leave. M. Baudry d'Asson refused, and his fellow-Legitimists collected round him to protect him. The President begged the galleries, which were becoming excited, to remain quiet, but a tumultuous scene occurred on the floor. Deputies left their benches and exchanged exclamations, the loud clang of the President's bell producing no effect. At last M. Gambetta declared the sitting suspended. The hall was nearly empty, but M. Baudry d'Asson was immovable. The President ordered the galleries to be cleared and the military commandant to be sent for. The spectators withdrew, but not without murmurs, some of the Diplomatic Corps complaining of the unceremonious way in which the ushers carried out their orders. Colonel Piu, with 20 soldiers, entered the hall, but the Legitimists prevented them getting at the delinquent. The colonel was forced to fight for every inch. One of his men had his epaulettes torn off, and the men were sharply apostrophised. Puzzled what to do, they advanced with visible hesitation. At last, amid great vociferation, they seized on M. Baudry d'Asson, who resisted to the utmost, and carried him to the room assigned for such offenders. The official report speaks of "most deplorable violence offered to the soldiers," a number of whom, it appears, bear the marks of the fray.

On the resumption of the sitting M. Jules Ferry ascended the tribune to elicit a demonstration of confidence, or want of confidence, in the Cabinet. He urged the danger to the Republic of Ministerial instability, and dwelt on the loss of weight France would suffer in European councils from discredited and transient Cabinets. The Cabinet was homogeneous, was agreed on all points, and would remain or retire in a body, while its programme was explicit, evincing a resolution to resist all anarchy, whether Royalist or revolutionary. He exhorted the Chamber not to give its adversaries an opportunity of holding it up at the elections as impotent. The Government Declaration implied an order of business for this final Session, but the priority solicited for the Education Bill was not, in the idea of the Cabient, a question of principle. To refuse it that priority through distrust, however slight, was not justified after the serious pledges of the Government on the magistracy question. A misunderstanding, it was said, hadarisen; the impending division would dispel it, and this should be free from all reticence or ambiguity. Every Deputy must be aware of the responsibility of his vote, and the President of the Republic must know where the majority lay. M. Clémenceau contended that the Cabinet ought to retire. It was in a minority at the last sitting. It had only half applied the Decrees, the female orders not having been touched. It had taken no steps to punish the fomentors of civil war who had offered resistance to the execution of the laws. Instead of proposing at the first sitting the measures necessary for reformining an inimical magistracy it had taken it into its head to develop an interest in primary education. M. Clémenceau twitted M. Ferry on the firmness of his declaration compared with his vacillation respecting his resignation and the shabby vote which was to reinstate him. Both M. Dufaure and M. Waddington had fallen after such votes of confidence; M. Ferry would no doubt follow suit. The way to avoid these Ministerial crises was to form a Ministry that really represented the majority. M. Naquet described the Chamber as having been elected for the purpose of combating the De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet, and of definitely founding the Republic—a task it had gloriously effected. Differences had arisen on ulterior reforms, but these had not prevented the passing of important measures. Much, however, remained to be done, and Ministerial crises must be avoided as a great waste of time.

After a protracted and warm debate the Order of the Day expressing confidence in the Government was carried by 297 to 131.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

India Office, 11th November, 1880.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major Ed. D. H. Vibart, dated 4th Sept. 1880, and Major J. Wm. O'Dowda, dated 12th Sept. 1880.

To be Major—Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, dated 7th Sept. 1880.

To be Captain—Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, dated 2nd Sept. 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, dated 10th Sept. 1880.

To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, dated 19th May, 1880; Capt. H. A. Fletcher, dated 4th Sept. 1880; and Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry, dated 10th Sept. 1880.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors—Capt. W. I. Bax, dated 4th Sept. 1880; Capt. J. H. Broome, dated 18th Sept. 1880; and Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, dated 20th Sept. 1880.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major W. Stoddart, dated 12th Sept. 1880; Major F. E. West, dated 12th Sept. 1880; and Major W. S. Bailey, dated 19th Sept. 1880.

MADRAS ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Major—Capt. F. M. Onslow, dated 4th Sept. 1880.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major W. G. Trevor, dated 31st Aug. 1880, Major J. W. Watson, dated 4th Sept. 1880, Major W. P. LaTouche, dated 6th Sept. 1880, and Major E. G. Jenkins, dated 20th Sept. 1880.

To be Capt.—Lieut. H. Hay, dated 16th Sept. 1880.

BREVET

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. S. Hodgson, Madras Cavalry, dated 9th Sept. 1880.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. Genl. H. Nott, Madras Staff Crops, retired, dated 14th July 1880.

To be Major—Capt. (now Major) T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Bl. Iufy., in succession to Lieut.-Genl. Nott, dated 14th July 1880.

Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.